THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE;

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James'-Chron
Lond n Chron.
London Evening.
Whitehall Even.
The Sun—Star
London Packet
Englifh Chron.
Times—Briton
The Porcupine
Morning Chron,
Morning Herald
Public Ledger
Gazett'.& M.Poft
Courier—Ev.Ma.
Courier de Lond.
London Herald
Oracle & Dai.Ad.
Morning Advert.
18 Weekly Papers
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Canterbury 2
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AUGUST, 1801.

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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

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EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JULY, 1801.

*** *The Diary of our kind Friend at* Walton *has not come to hand this Month.*

Meteorological Table for August 1801.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Aug. 1801.
July	°	°	°		
27	63	71	56	29,82	cloudy
28	60	66	59	,82	fair
29	58	67	56	,80	cloudy
30	59	73	55	,50	showery
31	66	69	60	,46	showery
Aug. 1	67	69	62	,60	showery
2	68	77	60	,82	fair
3	60	62	56	,92	rain
4	62	63	61	,97	fair
5	60	67	60	,98	fair
6	64	72	62	30,10	fair
7	64	75	63	,22	fair
8	65	76	57	,20	fair
9	62	67	60	,12	cloudy
10	64	74	59	,02	fair
11	60	73	61	29,97	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Aug. 1801.
Aug.	°	°	°		
12	64	76	62	29,88	fair
13	60	67	58	,72	showery
14	61	70	63	,81	cloudy
15	63	71	62	30,10	fair
16	65	78	63	,15	fair
17	64	74	62	,20	fair
18	59	74	64	,05	fair
19	62	75	4	29,98	fair
20	63	75	66	,92	fair
21	64	77	60	,94	cloudy
22	61	71	55	30,06	fair
23	59	69	56	,12	fair
24	56	72	61	,01	fair
25	65	71	62	,04	fair
26	64	68	62	,02	hazy

W. Cary, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk Street, Strand.

Circuits of the Judges.

Summer Circuit, 1801.	Home.	Northern.	Norfolk.	Midland.	Oxford.	Western.
	Ld. Kenyon J. Grose	L. C. Justice J. Chambre	L. C. Baron B. Hotham.	J. Heath J. Rooke	B. Thomson J. Lawrence	J. Le Blanc B. Graham
Sat. July 11					Abingdon	
Monday 13			Bucking.			
Tuesday 14				Northampt.	Oxford	Winchester
Thursday 16			Bedford			
Friday 17				Oakham	Worc. & Cit.	
Saturday 18		York & City	Huntingdon	Linc. & City		Sarum
Monday 20	Hertford		Cambridge			
Wednes. 22	Chelmsford				Stafford	
Thursday 23			Bury St. Ed.	Nott. & Town		Dorchester
Saturday 25				Derby	Shrewsbury	
Monday 27	Maidstone		Norwich &			Exeter & city
Tuesday 28		Durham	[city			
Wednes. 29				Leic. & Bor.		
Thursda. 30					Hereford	
Friday 31	Lewis					
Sat. Aug. 1		Newcastle		Coventry &		
Monday 3	Croydon	[& town		[Warwick	Monmouth	Bodmin
Wednes. 5					Glou. & City	
Friday 7		Carlisle				
Saturday 8						Bridgewater
Wednes. 12		Appleby				
Thursday 13						Bristol
Saturday 15		Lancaster				

THE

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For AUGUST, 1801.

Mr. URBAN, *Norwich, Aug.* 5.

I SEND you an original, and, I believe, unpublished letter of Mr Mason, addressed to the Rev. Wm. Bryant, formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, who, a short time before the date of this letter, 747, was appointed professor of mathematicks at Codrington college, Barbadoes; but, the climate not agreeing with him, he did not long survive. He was a man of considerable abilities; and I have now by me, in Manuscript, a course of lectures on Natural Philosophy, which were read by him at the abovenamed college, which, I think, have considerable merit. He was brother to the Rev. Henry Bryant, late rector of Colley, Norfolk, who died about two years since, and who also was a man of abilities, and an occasional correspondent of your Magazine on botanical and other subjects.

Yours, &c. BLAKENEY.

St. John's, Nov. 13, 1747.

"Dear Bryant,

"Your letter found me luckily at my return to college after an absence of the six summer months. I need not say how much it rejoiced me to find from it that you enjoyed your health and liked your climate. You mention nothing (and indeed, from your writing, seem to have nothing) of your hip. I believe you left that with your old chum; for, generally speaking, this last year I have been in low spirits, and, though never to be called ill, always fancying myself so.

"You gave me a very indeterminate order about your prints; however, I gave directions to the *old one* (who came here last week to *specchify*) to buy you as many as would furnish a room; those from Vandyke are the best and cheapest I know. I desired him also to put up in the same packet a poem, much altered since you saw it, and published last March. It met with greater success than I could have imagined; for it passed through three impressions, though not specified in the title, and, I am told, is now out of print again. I have writ nothing since I saw you worth sending; but perhaps my next may bring you something or other. I shall employ the rest of my letter in giving you an account of what variation there is in the situation of myself and the rest of your friends since you left England. As to myself, I have had the honour, since I came here last, to be elected by the Fellows of Pembroke into their society; but the Master, who has the power of a negative, has made use of it on this occasion, because he will not have an *extraneus* when they have fit persons in their own college. The Fellows say they have a power from their statutes *indifferenter eligere ex utraque academia*, and are going to try it with him at common law, or else get the king to appoint a visitor. If this turns out well, it will be a very lucky thing for me, and much better than a *Platt**, which I came hither with an intention to sit for, for they are reckoned the best fellowships in the university. Another thing has happened, which there is also a probability may some time be of service to me, and that is, Dr. Herring's removal to Canterbury and Dr. Hutton's to York. This too may, I hope, affect Cayley, who had the bad luck, about seven months ago, to be rusticated for a *small riot*, but, I hope, will now be soon admitted again.

"Dr. Burrell, I am told, gets great reputation and business at Leicester, and has had the fortune to perform several remarkable cures.

"Allen has got a small curacy at Mitcham, in Surrey; and Wood one at Brackstead, in Essex.

"Bourne has done the foolishest thing that ever a sensible man was guilty of. He made solicitations to the Duke of Devonshire for a chaplainship to a man of war, and is now sailed in the Ruby, in Boscawen's squadron, for the East Indies. This he did unknown to most of his friends, and

* See vol. LXVI, p. 452.

without

without any view of other intereſt than the bare ſalary.

"I can recollect nothing particular of any body elſe, and am conſcious that my letter is not yet half long enough to deſerve carriage to the Weſt Indies; yet how to make it longer I do not know; for what aſſiſtance political news would give me I have no great deſire to try, and as to literary I believe it would be very ſmall. Warburton has publiſhed the Old Woman's book againſt Dr. Rutherford, which bears a very good character; he has alſo writ a very remarkable Preface to it: this, with an edition of Shakſpeare, is all that he has done. Lord Bolingbroke has advertized a collection of political tracts; but I ſuppoſe they will be only ſuch as have before made their appearance in the weekly papers. Mr. Lyttelton has wrote a letter to Mr. Weſt on St. Paul's converſion, which alſo bears a very great character. I do not know any thing elſe worth mentioning, except that Dr. Rutherford is taking in ſubſcriptions for his lectures (if that be). The ſame perſon is alſo made chaplain to the prince; and Rothery to the Duke of Somerſet, who has given Dr. Fry a great living in Yorkſhire, made vacant by the Biſhop of Bangor's tranſlation.

"Your news about poor Hook reached me two months before yours. I had the melancholy employment when at Hull to condole with the family; the ſiſter was moſt remarkably affected by it.

"Dear Bryant, write to me by all opportunities. I told your brother, when I went up in March to London and carried his letter with me, that I ſhould write from thence, but was prevented, which was the occaſion of the miſtake. Whether Lindſey writ or no, I do not know; but I confeſs I did not. However, I will promiſe to be more punctual for the future. Believe me, with the utmoſt affection, dear Bryant, your ſincere friend,

"W. Mason.

"Direct for me to this college; and it would be better if you wrote upon it, to be left and forwarded with Mr. Powell; by which means, if I be in the country or at Pembroke, I ſhall the ſooner and ſafer receive it. Mr. Peele* and all friends deſire their compliments."

* The preſent venerable and reſpected miniſter of St. Peter's Mancroft, Norwich.

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 1.

I TRANSMIT to you a book, put into my hands by Dr. Sherſon, containing a curious anecdote reſpecting Dr. Sydenham, which fills up a chaſm in his life that this MS. in ſome meaſure explains.

The book has been in Dr. Sherſon's family above 50 years. He mentioned his wiſh that you might avail yourſelf of it in your Magazine; and that afterwards it ſhould be depoſited, as a preſent from him, in the library of the Medical Society of London. J. C. Lettsom.

"Dr. Thomas Sydenham died Dec. 29, 1684. He was an actor in the late civil war, and diſcharged the office of a captain. He being in his lodgings in London, and going to-bed at night with his cloaths looſed, a mad drunken fellow, a ſoldier, likewiſe in the ſame lodging, entered his room, with one hand griping him by the breaſt of his ſhirt, with the other diſcharged a loaded piſtol into his boſom: yet, O ſtrange! without any hurt to him. Moſt wonderful indeed! by ſuch a narrow ſhield as the edge of the ſoldier's hand was his breaſt defended. For the admirable providence of God placed and fixed the tottering hand that griped the ſhirt into that place and poſture, that the edge thereof and all the bones of the metacarpus were ſituate in a right-line betwixt the mouth of the piſtol and his breaſt; and ſo the bullet diſcharged neither declining to the one ſide or the other, but keeping its way through all the bones, in cruſhing them loſt its force, and fell at his feet.

"So wonderful a ſituation of the hand, and more wonderful courſe of the bullet, by any induſtry or art never again imaginable! The ſoldier died ſoon after. Surely Providence does not bring forth ſuch ſtupendous miracles but for ſome great and equivalent end.

"The great Sydenham for all his labours only gained the ſad and unjuſt recompence of calumny and ignominy; and that from the emulation of ſome of his collegiate brethren and others, whoſe indignation at length aroſe to that height, that they endeavoured to baniſh him, as guilty of medicinal hereſy, out of that illuſtrious Society; and by the whiſpering of others was baulked the employment of the

the royal family, where before he was called among the firſt phyſicians. Yet ſome patrons this great and good man had among his brethren, as Goodall, Brady, Gaman, and Dr. Cole of Worceſter, as may be ſeen by their epiſtles in his works. Dr. Micklethwait a little before his death did profeſs, notwithſtanding all the attempts of ſeveral againſt the methods of Sydenham, that theſe would prevail, and triumph over all other methods; and the event has fully verified this prediction of Dr. Micklethwait."

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 18.

IN conſequence of your ſpirited Review of Mr. Coxe's Monmouthſhire Tour I purchaſed the book, and have read it with extreme ſatisfaction. Though it coſts four guineas it is a very cheap book, the plates are ſo numerous and well executed. I am ſurprized, however, that you did not inſert one of the moſt intereſting anecdotes in the book relative to Valentine Morris, particularly as it would have been a pleaſing ſupplement to the account of Valentine Morris in your vol. LIX. p. 864, which Mr. Coxe quotes. I, therefore, requeſt you to inſert it for the benefit of your general readers.

Yours, &c. J. A.

"He lived in a ſtyle of princely rather than private magnificence, and treated thoſe whom curioſity drew to the ſcenes of Piercefield with a liberal but oſtentatious profuſion: ſervants out of livery conſtantly attended without being permitted to receive any gratuity; collations were indiſcriminately offered to the numerous viſitors; and even his hot-houſe, cellar, and larder, were open to the innkeeper of Chepſtow, for the accommodation of travellers.

"After a reſidence of ſeveral years his circumſtances became involved, and he was compelled to offer Piercefield for ſale. This embarraſſment is generally imputed to the expences of a conteſted election in 1771, for the county of Monmouth, with John Morgan, eſq. of Tredegar; but the real cauſes were derived from a variety of circumſtances; an expenſive ſtyle of living, numerous benefactions, imprudent management of his Weſt-India eſtates, a ſucceſſion of unfavourable ſeaſons in the iſland of Antigua, inattention to his accounts, but, above all, an unfortunate propenſity to gaming. Being diſappointed in finding a purchaſer for Piercefield, he contracted his expences into a narrower ſcale; but it was too late, and his embarraſſments increaſing, he was compelled to retire to his Weſt India poſſeſſions.

"Before his final departure from England he indulged himſelf with bidding adieu to Piercefield. In company with a friend, he ſurveyed his own creation, for the laſt time, with apparent compoſure and manly reſignation. On his return to Chepſtow he was ſurrounded by the poor, who, throwing themſelves on their knees, thanked him for numerous inſtances of his bounty, and implored the bleſſing of Heaven on their generous benefactor. Even this affecting ſpectacle he bore with ſilent fortitude, and entered the chaiſe which conveyed him to London. But he had no ſooner reached the Glouceſterſhire ſide of the bridge than his ear was ſtruck with a mournful peal of bells, muffled, as is uſual, on the loſs of departed friends; deeply affected with this mark of eſteem and regret, he could no longer controul his emotions, and burſt into tears*."

Mr. URBAN, *Aug* 6.

BOULOGNE is an antient, large, handſome, ſtrong town, head of a particular government, reſidence of a governor, commander, and lieutenant of the king; has a biſhop, ſeneſchals, *baille prevotal*, admiralty, &c.; and is divided into the upper and lower town, about 100 paces aſunder. The latter is the larger, moſt populous, and beſt built, and chiefly inhabited by merchants. It ſtands on the river Lianne, at its mouth, and on a port or landing defended by a little fort; and is ſo difficult of acceſs, that trading-veſſels and fiſhing-boats can only get to it with the tide. Men of war come to the road of St. John, a league and a half to the Northward, and the winds muſt blow from the North to the South-eaſt. It contained

* "For this intereſting anecdote I am indebted to Mr. Jennings."

1600

1600 houſes, a pariſh-church, a ſeminary, three convents, a general hoſpital, and ſchools. The upper town contains but 400 houſes, inhabited by people of rank, canons, gentry, officers of juſtice, avocats, procurators, &c.; and in it are the caſtle, the epiſcopal palace, the governor's houſe, the public magazine, the town-houſe and court of juſtice, the cathedral, the pariſh-church of St. Joſeph, a college, two convents of nuns, &c.*

When Henry VIII. and the Emperor jointly invaded France, 1544, Boulogne was inveſted by the former July 26, and ſurrendered to him Sept. 14 the ſame year. The dauphin made an unſucceſsful attempt to retake it; and Francis's grand deſign of invading England next year had no better ſucceſs, though they landed and burnt a few villages in the Iſle of Wight. A peace ſoon after followed, by which Boulogne was ceded to England, 1550, after an expence of 755,833l. had been incurred in taking and keeping it†. This ſiege was the ſubject of one of the paintings at Cowdray which were fortunately engraved in time by the Society of Antiquaries; and it is well detailed in the Memoir by Sir J. Ayloffe, in Archæologia, III. 251—260. From him we learn that Boulogne, which was in the Roman times the only port in Gaul from whence they embarked for Britain, having been ruined by the Northern invaders, 881, remained deſerted till Louis IX. 1227, rebuilt the walls, and divided it into two towns by a deep ditch, and built a caſtle and fort Portet or Martinienne at a little diſtance. When Philip fortified and improved Calais, and choſe it for his reſidence, the trade of Boulogne was much affected; but after the Engliſh took Calais, 1347, Boulogne became the frontier town of Picardy, and the only town which could cover Picardy on the ſide next Calais. On this account Charles VI. enlarged and ſtrengthened its fortifications; and the town, by reaſon of the numerous garriſon uſually kept there, and the conveniency of its harbour, ſoon became rich and flouriſhing, notwithſtanding the frequent incurſions made into its neighbourhood by the Engliſh garriſon at Calais. In 1488, Henry VII. beneged it, but ſoon raiſed the ſiege on the peace between him and Charles VIII. Francis I. increaſed the fortifications; and in 1532 it was honoured with being the place of interview between him and Henry VIII. who, as we have ſeen, took it 1544, and kept it near ſix years, when, in conſideration of 400,000 crowns agreed to be paid by the French king to Edward VI. it was, purſuant to treaty, delivered up to the French. It is remarkable, that in the ſiege by Henry VIII. the tower of St. Mary's church was beaten down, but it was the cathedral. The light-houſe (a Roman pharos) at the entrance of the harbour, makes a conſpicuous figure in the picture, which repreſents the town and fortifications much ruined, and exhibits the complete reſemblance of a ſiege according to the practice uſed about 200 years ago; and it was conducted with a greater train of artillery and warlike ſtores than had ever before been ſeen in Europe. I doubt not we ſhall ſhortly have as faithful a repreſentation of the attack on Boulogne in the preſent century.

Private letters from France ſtate, that the firſt attack has cauſed the greateſt degree of apprehenſion and alarm. Not leſs than 80,000 troops have been marched towards the coaſts, particularly near Dunkirk, where the enemy entertain apprehenſions of an attack: but the humanity of Lord Nelſon, in ſparing the town of Boulogne, is repreſented as having produced a very deſirable effect upon the public mind, and to have rendered the frantic

* Bulening.

† Not as Rapin, VII. 683, ſays, *eight* years, for it was taken 1544, and ceded 1550.

frantic expedition of Bonaparte ſtill more ridiculous and unpopular. If theſe viſits from Lord Nelſon had no other effect than creating ſuch alarm, we may think ourſelves pretty ſafe from invaſion—for this year. HISTORICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 14.

AT a time when the ſervices of the *volunteer corps* are particularly uſeful and valuable, it cannot but afford great pain to any friends of their country's beſt intereſts to learn, that many perſons of rank and opulence have not yet, in their reſpective diſtricts, ſubſcribed towards their ſupport. If the mechanick and the tradeſman give their perſonal ſervice, and incur conſiderable expence in this patriotic cauſe, ſurely gentlemen of fortune cannot be juſtified in withholding their pecuniary ſupport. A hint of this kind, circulated through your widely-extended Miſcellany, may be ſufficient to awaken zeal, and call forth the latent energies of virtue. TYRTÆUS.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 27.

IN looking over ſome papers of an old lady lately deceaſed, I found the following well-penned letter, which was addreſſed to a lady whom the perſon had recently robbed. It does not appear whether my venerable friend was the ſubject addreſſed, though the copy now before me of the letter is in her own hand-writing; but the fact ſeems too intereſting and valuable to be ſunk into oblivion. Many, I doubt not, and ſome, I know, have ſmarted with compunction, like the writer, in ſimilar circumſtances; but few could expreſs their contrition in terms ſo indubitably dictated by heart-felt remorſe and ſhame. B.***

"Madam, the crime which I have committed is ſo unworthy my birth and education, and the confuſion which I ſuffer in the reflection thereon ſo great, that I hope you will excuſe my concealing from you my name and ſituation in life. You muſt undoubtedly have diſcovered, Madam, from the violent agitation of mind I was under when I ſtopped your coach on Saturday evening, that it was my firſt attempt. I was withheld from preſenting my piſtol, both from my unwillingneſs to frighten you, and alſo from the apprehenſion leſt my exceſſive tremor ſhould have done you that miſchief accidentally, which, I can aſſure you, was very far from the purpoſe of my heart; for both my weapons were deſtined againſt myſelf rather than any one elſe; and were worn as boſom-friends, which, if I had been cloſely purſued, might have been my laſt reſource to reſcue me from the diſgrace of public execution!

"After I had committed the deſperate act of robbing you, I made a feint as if I was going from town, but returned ſoon after with the deſign of ſheltering myſelf in London. Having changed my dreſs to prevent diſcovery, and being aſked at the turnpike 'whether I had been robbed,' I found that you had given the alarm, and that there would ſhortly be the ſtricteſt ſearch after me. I made haſte to London, and came in ſight of your carriage juſt as it was entering town; and, as there was ſomething ſo ſingularly humane and tender-hearted in the compaſſion which you ſhewed for my miſeries, and thoſe friendly admonitions which the ſenſe of my danger awakened in your mind, I was prompted to diſmount, and follow the coach at a diſtance, that I might diſcover where that lady dwelt who expreſſed ſo much benevolence and good-nature towards one ſo entirely undeſerving of it; and I was reflecting within myſelf, that it would be very ſevere upon me to forfeit my life for one ſingle act of imprudence, to which nothing but the moſt pinching neceſſity prompted me.

"I was induced to make this application, from the hopes that the ſame reflection might operate ſufficiently on the goodneſs of your heart to check the purſuit of me; or, if it ſhould be my lot to be apprehended, to withhold you from appearing againſt me to take away my life.

"I will not lay open to you the diſmal ſcenes of miſery I labour under, nor go through the ſeries of misfortunes which have been working my ruin, and heaping up wretchedneſs upon wretchedneſs. Such a repreſentation

tation might, I fear, give you ſome uneaſy thoughts, and diſturb that peace of mind which it is my earneſt prayer that Heaven may ever preſerve uninterrupted to you. I ſhall only add, that, if you can but conceive even the fainteſt idea of thoſe ſharp agonies which the ſenſe of guilt awakens in me, you will think that I have already ſuffered more than death; and if your forgiveneſs of me is as hearty as my repentance is ſincere, you will be led to pity the man, though you deteſt the crime.

"I beg a thouſand pardons for treſpaſſing ſo much upon your goodneſs, and for the liberty which I have taken of enquiring your name, which I was obliged to do, not knowing any other method of making this application to you without running the greateſt hazard of detection.

"Permit, Madam, the moſt unfortunate of men, in teſtimony of his gratitude for thoſe good wiſhes which you expreſſed for him, to ſubſcribe himſelf, your moſt highly obliged, and moſt obedient humble ſervant, ** **.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 22.

THE notice in your laſt, p. 624, having induced me to turn to Mr. Ironſide's Hiſtory of Twickenham; I was agreeably gratified to find a beautiful view of the ſacred Willow, and alſo of Lord Mendip's Houſe, and the famous Grotto.

"The houſe celebrated by the reſidence of Mr. Pope, who removed into it with his father and mother about the year 1715, was, after his deceaſe, purchaſed by Sir William Stanhope, knight of the Bath, and father to the Earl of Cheſterfield, who made great alterations, and added two wings to it with offices. He alſo greatly enlarged the gardens behind the houſe, which have a communication with each other by a ſubterraneous paſſage or additional grotto. On Sir William's death this villa became the property of the Right Hon. Welbore Ellis, who married his daughter, and was created Lord Mendip in 1794."

The far-famed Willow came from Spain, incloſing a preſent to the late Lady Suffolk, who came over with George II. and Queen Caroline, and was a favourite of both, particularly ſo of the king. Mr. Pope was in company when the covering was taken off the preſent. He obſerved the pieces of ſticks appeared as if there were ſome vegetation, and added, "Perhaps they may produce ſomething we have not in England." Under this idea he planted it in his garden, and it produced the Willow-tree that has given birth to ſo many others. M. GREEN.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 23.

YOUR clerical correſpondents appear to have been ſo immerſed in debates upon parliamentary eligibility and non-reſidence, that they have not contributed their uſual proportion of matter for your Magazine of July. This deficiency has, I perceive, enabled you to afford ample room for the productions of Mrs. Piozzi, who comes forward in a moſt diſtinguiſhed manner; and her pedigrees, Latin and Italian quotations, etymologies and definitions, make a formidable appearance.

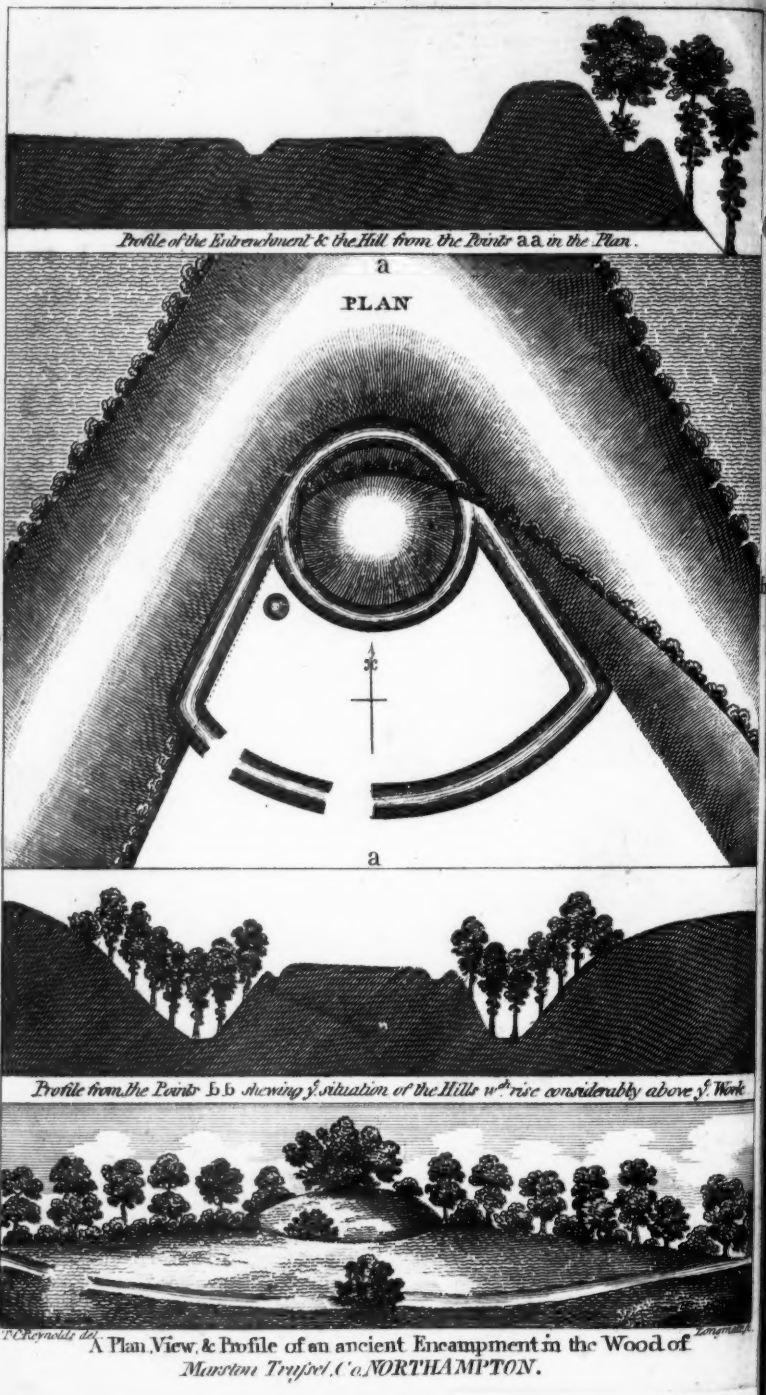
As ſhe cannot hurt the claſſics, or miſlead us much where we do not underſtand her, I ſhall leave her to fight it out with the Reviewers. My preſent purpoſe is to correct her miſtake about the Chriſtian name of the Firſt Conſul of France. It is *Napoleone*, and his patron a ſaint much venerated in Corſica and other parts of Italy. This name occurs in many periods of Italian hiſtory. Dante mentions a Napoleone degli Alberti. I am ſorry thus to cut up by the roots all Mrs. Piozzi's wit about John Bunyan, St. Apollonia, and the things with ſtings in their tails; in this inſtance her profound acquaintance with foreign manners has availed her little. BON. NAP.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 24.

IN the Regiſter of Little Parndon, Eſſex, is this entry:

"Charles Ratclyffe, third ſon of the Right Hon. Edward Lord Ratclyffe and Lady Mary, baptized 1694." P. Q.

Mr.



T. Reynolds del. Longman sc.

A Plan, View, & Profile of an ancient Encampment in the Wood of Marston Trusset, Co. NORTHAMPTON.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 30.

THE incloſed (*Plate I.*) is a plan and view of an antient entrenchment in the wood of Marſton Truſſel (co. Northampton). It is ſituated on a hill, which is at that part very ſteep, and in form much reſembling a large angular rampart or baſtion, on the extreme point of which there is a circular mount 50 yards in diameter, and ſurrounded by a trench about 18 feet deep. From this trench there extends two others of equal depth along the ſide of the hills, and in length about 56 yards. Theſe are united at their extremities by a trench of 140 yards long and ſomewhat curved, which gives the whole work an appearance not unlike that of a fan. Through this latter, or croſs trench, there appear to have been two entrances, one near the centre, and the other near to the South-weſt corner. The ground incloſed within theſe trenches, excluſive of the mount, is called the Caſtle yard; and in the North-weſt corner there is a circular hole in the ground, which appears to have been formerly a well. Although it has generally been ſuppoſed to have been a caſtle, there are no veſtiges of any well or building to confirm that opinion; and, as a camp, it is entirely cut off from all communication with the country adjacent. The hills on each ſide are ſteep and conſiderably higher than the top of the mount; the ground alſo on the South riſes gradually above the entrenchment. Whether it ſerved the purpoſe of a camp, or caſtle, or both, no ſituation can be more ſecret and retired, ſince it is ſo completely environed with hills and wood, that no one can expect to meet with a work of the kind until they arrive cloſe to it; it muſt, however, on this account, have been leſs eligible for defence, and, from its confined proſpect, very liable to a ſurprize; but it is moſt probable that its warlike tenants kept watch on the adjoining hills, which command a view at once beautiful and extenſive.

The wood takes its name from Marſton, but this military work lies in a ſmall part of it which is in the lordſhip of Sibbertoft. From the former town it is diſtant a mile and a half to the South, and from the latter one mile to the North-eaſt.

Yours, &c. T. C. R.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 8.

DOWN-HALL, p. 503, is mentioned in my pocket-companion, intituled, "Bew's Ambulator," from which the following extract is at your ſervice:

"Down Hall is three miles from Sawbridgeworth, in the road to Harfield heath, in Eſſex, and is the ſeat of Thomas Selwin, eſq. on a riſing ground, commanding a fine proſpect. This place Prior choſe for retirement after many buſy years of political intrigue; and in his Works we find 'Down Hall, a Ballad,' of which the beſt line is,

'I ſhew'd you Down Hall: did you look
for Verſailles?'

"Prior, after having filled many publick employments with great ability, found himſelf, at the age of 53, in danger of poverty. But his friends procured a ſubſcription for his Poems, which amounted to 4000 guineas; and Lord Harley, ſon of the Earl of Oxford, to whom he had invariably adhered, added an equal ſum for the purchaſe of this place, which our poet was to enjoy during life, and Harley after his deceaſe.

"He had now," ſays Dr. Johnſon, "what wits and philoſophers have often wiſhed, the power of paſſing the day in contemplative tranquillity. But it ſeems that buſy men ſeldom live long in a ſtate of quiet. It is not unlikely that his health declined. He complains of deafneſs; for, ſays he, I took little care of my ears, while I was not ſure whether my head was my own."

Our Poet alludes here to the terrors of an impeachment which had been for ſome time impending over him. He died at Wimpole, in Cambridgeſhire, the ſeat of the Earl of Oxford, in September 1721. After his death, the noble proprietor much improved the grounds, cut viſtas through an adjacent wood, and ſometimes made it the place of his reſidence. The preſent manſion is a handſome modern edifice, rebuilt a few years ago.

Grenovicus will find Peel's Letter printed in the ſame book, p. 93; where it is ſtated to have been alſo printed in the 19th volume of the Annual Regiſter; and I remember it was in almoſt every news-paper ſome time ago.

Yours, &c. M. BROWNE.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 9.

IS "The Booke of Common Prayer," &c. primed at Edinburgh by Robert Young, 1637, now uſed in any Epiſcopal

Episcopal congregation in Scotland? This volume, which is a small folio, neatly printed in black-letter (and, I believe, rather scarce in England), has a great resemblance to *our* Common Prayer Book, excepting where the word *Priest* is used in our Rubrick *Presbyter* is used in that; and the Reading Psalms, as they are called, are of the translation of King James's Bible. I could specify more particulars, but they would take too much room in your pages. Over the proclamation authorizing the use of it, in the second leaf, are the royal arms; 1 and 4. *Scotland*; 2. *France* and *England* quarterly; 3. *Ireland*; and all surrounded with a collar of SS. roses, thistles, harps, and fleurs-de-lis, and without that the Garter, with buckle and motto; to which is suspended St. Andrew with his saltire cross. I am also in possession of "The Psalms of David in Metre, allowed by the Authority of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, with an Analysis by Matthew Henry. Printed at Aberdeen by J. Boyle, 1779." This has a great resemblance to our old Version; and I wish to know who were the translators or versifiers? And, although by comparing it with the prose translation it appears to approach very near to the meaning, yet the poetry is harsh and uncouth; and I wonder the Church of Scotland and England too do not authorize a better version than either of them now in use; such a one for example as Dr. Watts's. There might be a judicious selection made from *his* Psalms; and in *that* both churches might *agree*, as they nearly do in their doctrine, though they differ much in their discipline and form of worship. Your correspondent, p. 512, has given us some curious tables; and I did something of that kind some time past, whereby I made it out, that all the crowned heads in Europe (excepting Russia) were descended from Mary Queen of Scots.

P. 497. Arms, 1. *Beauchamp*; 2, ——; 3. *Montague*; 4. *Warren*; 5. *Clare*; 6. ——; 7. ——.

Your ingenious though querulous correspondent, p. 527, very justly reprobates the neglected and degraded state of the monument at Ashby-de-la-Zouch; and I have seen something like it at St. Peter's, in Wolverhampton *, where a good old monument of the Leveſons, near the vestry, is nearly surrounded with coals, slack, and cinders. When the persons were living who are represented by these monuments, they had other sort of furniture about them.

P. 502, for ba*ſſ*oon r. ba*tt*oon.

One would imagine that the rich and great of former times were more religious than their descendants, as many of their effigies on monuments are properly represented in a kneeling attitude, and in the dress of their times. The recumbent posture is not the best for a spectator to see them to advantage, unless he take the pains to climb for it; yet all these remains of past ages should be kept clean, and well taken care of. JAMES GEE.

* In the Monthly Magazine for December, 1800, is a curious though erroneous assertion, that the spire of St. John's church, in Wolverhampton, is made of tin!

Mr. URBAN, *July* 28.

"Veniet tempus, quo ista, quæ nunc latent, in lucem dies, extrahat et longioris ævi diligentia. Veniet tempus, quo posteri tam aperta nos nescisse mirentur."
Sen. N. Quæst. l. VII. 25.

WE are much obliged to our medical writers for the rational improvements they have made in the arts of physick and surgery within the last century. But there is room for infinitely farther advances. The secrets of Nature are inexhaustible; and future ages will make discoveries of which we have no conception. In a course of time, men will be better acquainted with the latent causes of diseases, and the *rationale*, or the *modus operandi* of medicines. We know, in general, that the paroxysms of an intermitting fever are removed by the Peruvian bark—

Hi motus animorum, atque hæc certamina tanta
Pulveris exigui jactu compressa quiescunt.

But upon what principle the bark operates on the proximate cause of the disorder, we are ignorant: we can know nothing of its effects by reasoning *a priori*. We are equally at a loss to know on what principle of reason a solution of *arsenic* has been so often prescribed for the cure of an intermittent.

Indeed a person, who is unacquainted with the practice of physick, would think the remedy might be worse than the disease, and produce a *palsy*, or some other horrible symptoms; and that the use of such a deleterious ingredient is something like the scheme of the man who set his house on fire to destroy the bugs.

The

The full extent of thoſe diſorders, which derive their origin from *animalcula*, will admit of much farther inveſtigation. The human body is not only attacked by the *tæniæ*, the *firones*, and the *aſcarides*, with *pediculi* in various ſhapes, but by millions of *animalcula*, wich perforate the ſtomach, the inteſtines, the hypochondria, and the groin, and produce tumours and exulcerations. "Beſides the worms of the inteſtines, there are others," ſays a reſpectable writer on the ſubject, "lodged in almoſt all the parts of the body; as worms of the teeth, the gums, the noſtrils, the lungs, the heart; in the blood, urine, ſkin, navel, and ulcers; in the liver, in the ſaliva," &c. The diſorders occaſioned by inviſible *animalcula* are certainly far more numerous and deſtructive than we are apt to imagine. We ſee their dreadful effects in the vegetable creation; and we may reaſonably ſuppoſe that they are equally pernicious in animal life. It has been long ſuppoſed, that *animalcula* have been the cauſe of the itch, for which ſulphur ſeems to have been a ſort of ſpecific. For my own part, whenever this ſoffil, Æthiop's mineral, calomel, corroſive ſublimate, precipitate, and other ſimilar medicines, have been found in any degree efficacious, I have generally ſuſpected that the diſorder was animalcular.

In the Journal des Sçavans for March 7, 1667, we are told, that in Spain a diſorder, which was almoſt as fatal as the plague, raged for ſome time without a cure, till it was accidentally found that the ſtomachs of thoſe who died were full of worms, and proper remedies were accordingly preſcribed. Whether this idea may not be applicable to the *ſiphylis*, I ſhall not at preſent enquire, but leave to the inveſtigation of more enterpriſing practitioners.

In the *phthiriaſis*, I am perſuaded that brandy, uſed as a lotion, may be efficacious, as I have known its utility in the troubleſome complaint of *pediculi* in the heads of boys, and the *pediculi inguinales*. PODALIRIUS JUNIOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 3.

HAVING examined with attention Viator's letter, p. 121, and Philotechnon's ſtrictures upon it, p. 135, it appears to me that neither of them are accurate in the application of the dimenſions of Pliny to the Epheſian Diana, built by Cteſiphon; for it is to be obſerved, that this temple was burnt in the 106th Olympiad by the infamous incendiary Heroſtratus, and roſe again, like a phœnix, from its own aſhes, under the direction of that celebrated architect Dinocrates. Now, if I miſtake not, this is the temple Pliny ſays *exceeds* the true admiration of Grecian magnificence ſpeaking of it as in being in his time; and, giving us the dimenſions of it, ſays, it *is* in length 425 feet, in breadth 220 feet, and the columns 60 feet in height. From the great extent of theſe dimenſions (far exceeding thoſe of the Jupiter Olympius at Athens, one of the four moſt magnificent temples conſtructed with marble materials, as informed by Vitruvius, and next to the Diana in ſize), it may be inferred, that the aſpect of the temple in queſtion was a dodecaſtyle diptere; but more eſpecially from their coinciding ſo completely with a dodecaſtyle as not to admit of a fraction (ſee p. 121); which could not have happened by accident, if intended, as ſuppoſed by Philotechnon, for an octaſtyle diptere. Upon this baſis, therefore, we may rely with confidence on the truth of their accuracy, and conclude that Philotechnon and Viator are inaccurate in applying them to the temple built by Cteſiphon in place of that by Dinocrates, probably a dodecaſtyle.

If this feeble attempt, out of a deſire of eſtabliſhing the proper application and truth of Pliny's dimenſions reſpecting the Epheſian Diana, be thought deſerving of a place in your much-eſteemed Miſcellany, it is at your ſervice. OBSERVATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 14.

THAT the character of the Engliſh peaſantry, as obſerved by your reſpectable correſpondent, p. 491, "is much altered," I am inclined to believe. But I ſhould hope that diffuſing ſome ſhare of uſeful knowledge amongſt them, connected with a rational view of Chriſtianity, might prove a better and more effectual mean of ſtemming that torrent of vice and infidelity, which appears to pervade every rank more or leſs, than any other mode that could be deviſed. This ſeems to have been the idea of thoſe friends to their country and to humanity, the promoters of Sunday-ſchools.

ſchools. And, in general, their benevolent intentions have been rewarded with very conſiderable ſucceſs.

Under the Monarchy in France, many of the old tenures obliged the barons to ſupport a ſchoolmaſter for the inſtruction of the poor. But ſo prevalent was the falſe and inhuman idea, unhappily adopted by many people in this country of late years, that "to enlighten them might prove dangerous to the community," that the obligation was complied with in form only. The ſchoolmaſter was indeed appointed, but in moſt caſes he was ſtrictly prohibited from communicating much knowledge to his pupils. His lord, to deprive him even of the opportunity, employed him conſtantly in his kitchen, or in his domeſtic concerns; and his diſobedience of the injunction laid upon him would have carried with it the ſevereſt puniſhment. The majority of theſe noblemen, lords of antient houſes, were men of high honour and exalted virtue; yet, ſuch is the force of early and general prejudice, they perſuaded themſelves that, by withholding inſtruction from the poor, they made them more contented and more happy, and thereby rendered the beſt ſervices to the State, and to their country. Whether this conduct of the higher orders retarded or accelerated the Revolution, I ſhall not now enquire. Hence, however, it was that, at the overthrow of the Monarchy, the French peaſantry were unqueſtionably the moſt illiterate and groſſly ignorant body of that deſcription in Europe. And hence, perhaps, that Revolution has proved the moſt ferocious and bloody that ſtains the page of Hiſtory. In deſpotic governments, it may be neceſſary to uphold and cheriſh the idea of keeping the lower orders in ignorance; but what have we to do with ſuch a notion in this country? It neither ſuits the genius of our people, the ſpirit of the conſtitution, nor can it poſſibly tend to any good end or purpoſe. Surely we muſt look to other cauſes than the knowledge of reading and writing for the increaſing corruption of manners! And, among many, I am ſorry to obſerve that the non-reſidence of the Clergy, and the great want of regular proper inſtruction in remote pariſhes, contribute not a little towards it. The ſwarm of miſerable lay preachers, fellows who, becoming bankrupt in ſome mean calling, ſet up for apoſtles, and who, on their arrival at a village, blaſphemouſly proclaim that they are "come in the fullneſs of the Goſpel to convert ſinners," do infinite miſchief both to religion and to morals. When the regular ſhepherd abſents himſelf from his charge, can it be matter of ſurprize that the gaunt wolf ſhould devour the ſheep? There is much too in the temper and complexion of the times, tending to immorality, infidelity, and inſubordination. The revolution, if I may ſo call it, which has taken place in the human mind within theſe ten years, is to me a matter of more awful conſideration than the downfall of ſtates and empires. Still, amidſt the ruin which has deſolated Europe, I truſt we have in this country that preponderance of morals and good ſenſe which can hardly fail, under Divine Providence, to continue to us the bleſſings of religion, order, and ſecurity.

Yours, &c. J. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Cheſter, July 2.*

IN *Hiſtorical Memoir on Italian Tragedy*, p. 100, Mr. Walker mentions a comedy, intituled, *L'Alchimiſta*, printed ſo early as 1583. Can any of your correſpondents, who have ſeen this comedy, inform me, whether Ben Jonſon had any obligations to it? His *Alchemiſt* appeared, I believe, 27 years after.

In the ſame work, p. 214, mention is made of a tragedy on the ſubject of *Romeo and Juliet*, which the author ſaw performed in Florence. Has this drama ever been printed? If my memory does not deceive me, the Italian drama is a tranſlation from a German play on the ſame ſubject.

Who was the tranſlator of a blank-verſe verſion of the *Inferno* of Dante which appeared in 1782? Some account of him would be acceptable to many of your readers. I think his name was Rogers.

What was the fate of Huggins' tranſlation of the *Commedia* of Dante?

Is there an Engliſh verſion of the *Arcadia* of Sannazaro? If there be not, it is to be wiſhed that the Rev. Mr. Greſſwell would undertake one. He has, I think, proved himſelf highly qualified for the undertaking. See his *Memoirs of Politianus, Bembus, &c.*

Where may the beſt account of Ercilla, the author of the *Araucana*, be found?

found? Is there a good edition of this fine poem with notes?

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN, *Bowden, July 28.*

A COMMENT upon Antonine's Itinerary is a work so little calculated for general reading, that it is not very likely soon to reach a second edition, especially when it has had the good fortune to be published by the noble munificence of a university-press. But, though I have no expectation of this kind, I cannot so entirely divest my mind of all regard to a subject, which has occupied many of my leisure hours very pleasantly and inoffensively, as to pass unnoticed any information that falls in my way which throws any additional light upon it. I had occasion in the Introduction to my work to give some account of two authors, whose works I was not at that time able to procure. What, therefore, I was able to say with respect to them was very imperfect, and altogether founded upon the opinions of other writers. But I have lately met with these authors, and have had a full opportunity of examining them, and forming my own opinion of them, and I shall be obliged to you to give a place in your Magazine for the observations which have arisen from a more exact knowledge of them. These authors are Æthicus the cosmographer, and the Anonymous Ravennas, as he is generally called; authors not much known, and concerning whom the notions which have been formed and commonly adopted seem to be not altogether well founded.

"The Cosmography of Æthicus," says Wesseling, in his preface to his Antoninus, "differs in most things *(in plurisque)* from the Itinerary. It has, indeed, the chief cities of every province, but not all of them, and scarce any of the distances *(nec fere ulla M. P.)*" From this description there appeared to be reason to conclude, that this author has made considerable use of the Itinerary; but, if this had been the only medium through which it had come down to modern times, it would have been by no means worthy the attention now deservedly excited by it. And this is the inference I have drawn from Wesseling's account of this writer; but, upon examining the work itself, I find no grounds whatever for speaking of it in this manner. Instead of differing in many or most things from the Itinerary, which surely implies agreement in some, there is not the least resemblance in the two works. And of the *fere ulla M. P.* the distances between the towns, I have not found a single instance. In short, the Cosmography of Æthicus is a very insignificant work; and this is certainly the cause that so little is known of it. The author has indeed been advanced to a most unmerited celebrity by being supposed the author of the Itinerary; unmerited, I may safely say, for it appears very problematical, whether even the work commonly attributed to him is really his own. Cassiodorus, a writer of the sixth century, mentions a Cosmography by Julius Honorius, a fragment of which is preserved in the present times, which, if really the work of that author, indisputably proves Æthicus a vile and impudent transcriber, who has put his own name to the work of another person. But whoever was the real author of this Cosmography, it is a work, as I have already observed, of little consequence. It is too general in its information to be of any use in the study of antient geography. It begins with a Preface, which contains a strange and improbable account of a "decree obtained by Julius Cæsar from the Roman senate for a survey of the whole world; that this survey was begun in the consulship of Cæsar and Anthony, and finished when Augustus was the third time consul, and Crassus his colleague; the East being undertaken and completed by Zenodoxes in xxi years, v months, and ix days. Theodotus surveyed the Northern parts in xxix years, viii months, and x days, from Julius Cæsar's consulship to the 10th of Augustus. And Polycletus measured the Southern parts in xxxii years, i month, and x days, from the consulship of Julius Cæsar to the consulship of Saturnus and Cinna." This relation is too incredible to need a direct refutation. The exactness of the dates indeed, even to a few days, forbids almost any doubt of their veracity. But the *fasti consulares* will easily convince any one, that they are not founded in truth. Can it be possible, that this fiction can have been thought sufficient foundation for those expressions, so often to be met with in modern writers upon antient geography, where they speak of the itineraries and surveys

surveys of the Roman empire as things common and well authenticated, when the truth is, that only one Itinerary has come down to us from the Romans, and this has no appearance of a work begun or finished on any public account; and that there is no history of one single survey, or the smallest fragment of one, to be met with in any antient author? This preface is plainly invented to give some consequence to the work to which it forms an introduction, as if it had been derived from so great an original. From the Preface, the author proceeds to set down the number of the seas, islands, mountains, provinces, cities, rivers, and nations, in the whole world. He then gives the seas, islands, &c. in the Eastern part of the world; and concludes this division with a more particular account of the chief rivers, their rise, their courses, and their length in miles. In the same manner follows the descriptions of the West, North, and South, in opposite sections. A kind of second part of the work gives a short general description of the world, as divided into Europe, Asia, and Africa. The concluding sentence seems to indicate that the work is not perfect as we now have it. The author proposes to give farther proofs of his diligence in cosmographical studies by adding more to this work, beginning from the eternal city of Rome. And it is not improbable he might add to it Antonine's Itinerary. There is reason to believe this might be the case; for Vossius tells us, that the Cosmography of Æthicus, and the Itinerary of Antoninus, have the same preface before them; and that Flodoardus, in his History of the Bishops of Rheims, quotes passages from Æthicus which are parts of Antonine's Itinerary. This may account for the supposition of the Itinerary being written by this author. In the plenitude of his impudence, he might transcribe the works of Julius Honorius and of Antoninus into one book, and passed them upon the world for his own composition. The Cosmography is a very small work; it occupies only 29 pages in octavo. I do not perceive in it any grounds to surmise who the author was, or in what time he wrote. He is spoken of by Vossius and others as a native of Istria (now part of the territories of Venice); and by the authors of the Encyclopedia Britannica he is called "a Christian writer after the time of Constantine;" but on what authority I do not know.

Ravennas is an author that promises so little pleasure or profit in the perusal of him, that it is not much to be wondered at, that so little pains has been taken to investigate either the time in which he wrote, or the real value of his work. I shall honestly confess, that the character given of him by Horsley prejudiced me so much against him, that I did not consider him as deserving any attention; and consequently, when I might have made good use of him, as I now find, I gave myself little trouble to search for any other information concerning him beyond what the Britannia Romana afforded. I had, therefore, no acquaintance with this antient geography but in the part which relates to Britain; and that forms so small a portion of the whole work, as to afford a very inadequate means of judging of it.

Horsley observes, that "the author and time, in which this work was written, are very doubtful. It is commonly styled the anonymous Ravennas, this name *being thought* to impart the place of his nativity or residence." From the manner of speaking in this passage I am led to believe, that this writer did not examine this work with his usual diligence and accuracy. If he had, he could not have spoken doubtfully either of the birthplace or residence of this geographer. He himself tells us that he was born at Ravenna; and his work affords a very strong and positive proof of his residence there when he composed it. Speaking of Ravenna, he says, "Ravenna nobilissima, in quâ, licet idiota, ego hujus Cosmographæ expositor, Christo adjuvante, genitus sum." And the proof of his residence at that town while writing his work is, that, in giving a list of all the cities round the Mediterranean sea, he begins and ends with Ravenna. These two points seem certain and indisputable. His time also, I think, may be settled to some degree of certainty, sufficient for any use that can be made of him. He quotes several authors, from whom he has selected his information. The greater part of these are men whose names are only preserved in this work. They do not occur in any catalogue of learned men, that I have ever seen. The known authors are chiefly eccle-

siastical

ſiaſtical, as St. Athanaſius, St. Baſil, &c. The lateſt of theſe is Iſidore of Seville (Iſidorus Hiſpanienſis, he calls him.) This author is ſet down, in Maclaine's Chronological Tables in his tranſlation of Moſheim, as an eccleſiaſtical writer at the end of the ſixth century, and as the laſt profane writer of any credit in the beginning of the ſeventh century. After mentioning Iſidore, he obſerves, that "now commenced that long period of ignorance and darkneſs, which remained to the Reformation." This Spaniſh biſhop then we may conſider as flouriſhing in the year 600, and if we allow a reaſonable time for his works to reach Ravenna, we may ſuppoſe Ravennas to have written about the year 650, at leaſt about the middle of the ſeventh century. Maclaine gives the name of an author at Ravenna in this century; he calls him Maurus of Ravenna. It is by no means impoſſible that this man was the very author of this work. In thoſe dark times a ſingle author was as much as could be expected in any one city.

But the authors from whoſe authority Ravennas compiled his work muſt have written ſome conſiderable time before him. This may be inferred from the ſtate of the names of the towns, which he has collected. Theſe, it appears, were then gradually loſing their Roman form, and aſſuming the barbarous denominations impoſed by the new maſters of the Roman provinces. In Britain very few of the Roman names of the towns are found in this geography. But theſe are ſufficient to prove, that it muſt have been collected from real authorities, and is not a work of the imagination. And this is not found to be the caſe in Britain only, but in all the countries in which Antonine's Itinerary is concerned. Now we know from our earlieſt authors, that the names of the towns in Britain were changed by the Saxons, and in ſo ſhort a time after they came here, that in the liſt of "Britiſh Cities given by Nennius at the beginning of the 7th century, not more than four or five retained any remains of their Roman appellations; and in the time of Bede not one city mentioned by him preſerved more of its Roman name than in the preſent day. But when the authors wrote from whom Ravennas took his information, ſome cities in Britain did retain their Roman names, or ſo little corrupted, that their identity is by no means doubtful. Theſe authors then muſt have lived about the time of the Saxon invaſion, or ſoon after. Horſley, indeed, infers from the word *olim* uſed in ſpeaking of this event, that "both Ravennas and the authors he followed, lived ſome conſiderable time" after this conqueſt. This idea I adopted from him in my introduction. But I now find the concluſion not ſtrictly true. The word *olim* ſignifies *lately* as well as *long ago*, and the former ſenſe will correſpond beſt with the whole paſſage, which appears to ſpeak with uncertainty, whether the Saxons, who had probably juſt at that time invaded it, would continue in Britain or not. "Britannia, ubi olim Gens Saxonum veniens—habitare videtur." *Habitare videtur* ſeems to imply a ſuppoſition, but not a certainty, as if the event was actually taking place at the very time time the author whom Ravennas quotes was writing. This anonymous author does not pretend to convey to mankind any knowledge of his own. He profeſſes to collect all his information from authors and philoſophers whom he had met with in his ſtudies. Nor does he ſpeak of the cities mentioned by him as then exiſting, but as having been in exiſtence at ſome diſtance of time before he wrote. His general introduction to the catalogue of towns in each country is, "plurimas fuiſſe legimus civitates, ex quibus aliquantas deſignare volumus." He ſometimes obſerves, that three or four authors have treated of the ſame country, but do not exactly agree; and he ſpecifies to which he has given the preference. Two geographers, Romans, named Caſſorius and Lollianus, have been his moſt favourite authorities.

That the authors referred to in this Geography give a view of things as they really exiſted at the time of their writing, or near it, I have already inferred in my Comment upon Antonine, from the account of Britain. In this iſland ſeven kind of belts of towns (if I may ſo expreſs it), of ſeveral miles in width, may be eaſily traced. The firſt begins to the Weſt of Exeter, and ends at Chicheſter. The ſecond, returning to the Weſt ſide of the iſland, begins Weſt of Venta Silurum, and reaches to Dover. A third ſet commences at Dover, and leads to Caernarvon, in Wales.

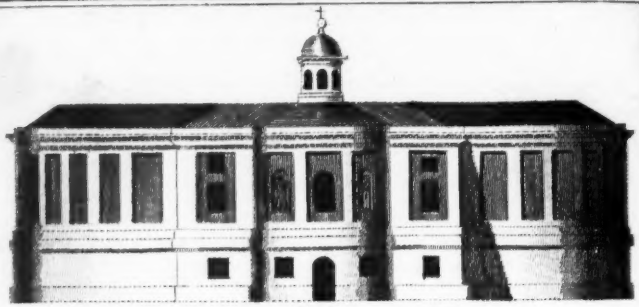
From

From this town a new ſet returns again to London, North of the former line. From hence a fifth line paſſes by Caſtor, in Norfolk, and by Lincoln, to a town beyond Lugubatum; and from this town (poſſibly Old Carliſle) another ſeries returns through Caterick and York, and finiſhes on the Eaſtern coaſt. The ſeventh and laſt belt gives the cities ſet down in the *Notitia* as near the wall, *per lineam valli*. The reality of the exiſtence of ſome of the barbarous names of theſe laſt towns has been fully ſubſtantiated by the curious cup found in Wiltſhire, on the rim of which ſome of them appear engraved. There are other cities North of theſe juſt mentioned; but as Antonine's Itinerary reaches no farther, it is not poſſible to ſpeak to their order. And if any one ſhould ſtill doubt the authenticity of the information preſerved by this author, he may find additional proof by comparing his Periplus of the Mediterranean ſea (lib. V. ſect. I. to XIV.), a very curious part of his work, with the beſt maps of antient geography. He will there find a ſeries of more than 800 towns round the coaſt of this ſea, from Ravenna to Ravenna again, following each other in very exact order through this vaſt circuit, ſuch as could not be the effect of chance or human invention.

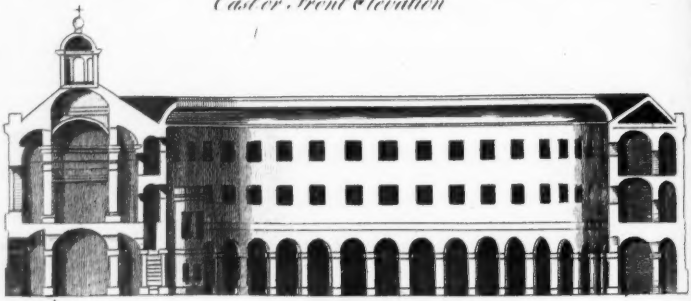
The arrangement of the names of the towns, however, in this author, is not ſo minute as to enable us to gueſs at the towns particularly intended by him with any certainty where not aſſiſted by other authors. I have not, therefore, preſumed to follow him beyond the limits of the Itinerary. His method in general is to give a number of towns, and then ſelect ſome one of them the moſt remarkable as the key town of another ſeries; and ſometimes he returns from a conſiderable diſtance to a town in a cluſter which he had before mentioned. In this iſland, indeed, he has adopted a different form, and we have but one inſtance of an index town. It occurs in the very firſt line: "juxta ſupraſcriptam civitatem Scadomorum eſt civitas, quæ dicitur Moriduno." But in Spain, and other countries of larger extent, they are found very common, and point out the ſeveral groups of towns which are laid down in them.

When I had diſcovered that this author was of much more importance than I had expected to find him, you will ſuppoſe it gave me ſatisfaction to perceive, that his evidence afforded not only no objection, but plainly confirmed the poſition of three towns in the North part of the Itinerary, in which I had found myſelf obliged to differ from my predeceſſors, and to oppoſe opinions ſo long received and ſo deeply rooted, that they probably will require ſome time before they will be relinquiſhed. Theſe towns are Bremenium, Luguvallium, and Lavatris. Bremenium is placed by Ravennas amongſt a line of towns, which he deſcribes as paſſing in a direct line *(recto tramite)* from one ſide of the iſland to the other, from ſea to ſea. The names of ſome of the towns ſhew that they are the very ſame which the *Notitia* lays down as *per lineam valli*, and theſe have been admitted by all Antiquaries to lie upon or near that wall which was originally built by Hadrian between Tynemouth and Bulneſs, acroſs the counties of Northumberland and Cumberland. The number of theſe towns in this geography is 48; and the catalogue ſeems to begin from the Eaſt ſide of the iſland, firſt giving the towns North of the wall, and returning by the towns to the South of it, among which we find Bremenium within about five of the end of the liſt. But Luguvallium he not only does not place among theſe *recto tramite* towns, but plainly conſiders it among towns which lie at ſome diſtance South from the wall. The belt of towns in which Luguvallium appears to be the laſt but one is drawn obliquely acroſs the iſland, from Venta Icenorum (near Norwich), through Lincoln and Luguvallium (Old Penrith, Cumberland,) to a town called Magnis, very probably Old Carliſle, near Wigton, by the direction of the line. And from Magnis another belt returns to the Eaſtern ſea, in which we find Vinonia, Lavaris, and Cataractonium, following each other. And this, placing Lavaris between Vinonia and Cataractonium, equally favours my idea of the ſituation of Lavatris at Ovynford, inſtead of Bowes, where it has been hitherto ſuppoſed to be. With reſpect, therefore, to the ſituation of theſe three towns, I can now aſſert without fear of contradiction, that every antient author is in favour of the poſitions which I have aſſigned them, and which the Itinerary of Antoninus, followed without prejudice and blind partiality to the opi-

nions



East or Front Elevation



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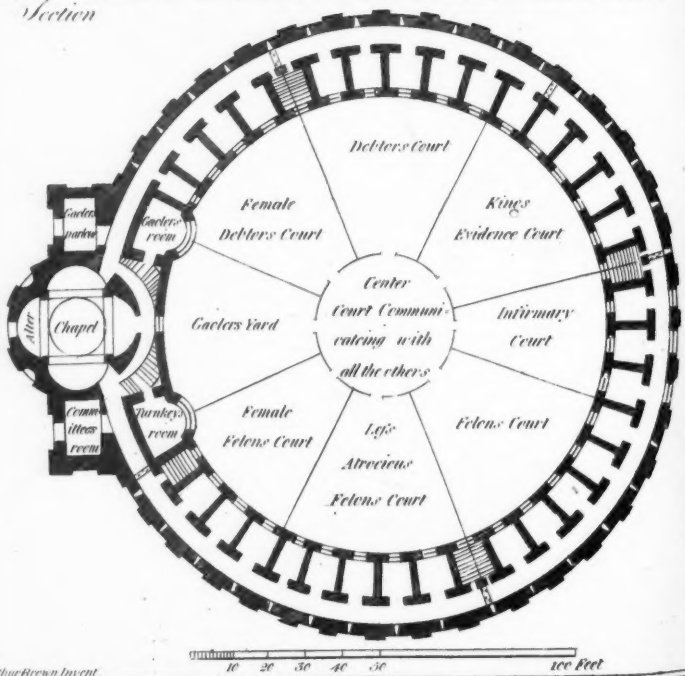

Design proposed for BURY GAOL.

nions of his old commentators, who, however learned and ingenious, had not the ſame helps and means of underſtanding it which we now ſo abundantly poſſeſs, moſt clearly and plainly points out.

The ſtyle of Ravennas perfectly accords with the time here aſſigned for his writing. It has in it abundant marks of the age of darkneſs and ignorance. It is extremely barbarous; and in many paſſages it is very difficult, if it is poſſible, to make out his meaning. He addreſſes his work to his brother, at whoſe requeſt he ſeems to have undertaken it. T. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Norwich, March* 20.

YOUR having given ſo neat an engraving of my plan for a temple of Victory, or Britiſh Pantheon, vol. LXX. p. 409, has induced me to ſend you a plan for a new gaol, which was propoſed for the approbation of the magiſtrates of Bury St. Edmund's, in Suffolk; but a very ingenious deſign by Mr. Byfield, architect, of London, having been preferred by them, this of courſe was not adopted. Should you, however, think this deſign worth being preſerved, and will give it a place, I ſhall think myſelf much obliged.

This plan is of a circular form, in which two ranges or ſtories of cells are raiſed upon arcades, and placed round an area or court 114 feet in diameter. This area is divided into ſmaller courts for the different claſſes of priſoners; and by means of a paſſage from the entrance under the chapel, through the gaoler's yard, to the circle in the centre, each court can be approached without having any communication with the others.

Under the arcades in each court are day-rooms, work-rooms, and a ſtaircaſe leading to the cells; and there is a paſſage five feet wide behind each range of cells, which goes round and communicates with every part of the gaol, and with the chapel and gaoler's rooms. This paſſage is lighted by ſmall apertures in the outer wall, which are made directly oppoſite the door and window of each cell. By this means a free current of freſh air would be continually circulated throughout the whole priſon; and the ſecurity of the cells would be much increaſed by their being ſeparated by this paſſage from the outward wall; and, in order to keep each claſs of priſoners ſeparate, doors with iron grates over them would be placed acroſs this paſſage where neceſſary.

The ſection repreſents the interior of the gaol towards the area. At one end is ſhewn the inſide of the arcades, the upper and lower range of cells, and the paſſage behind them; and at the other end is the chapel with the entrance to the gaol under it. In this drawing of the ſection I have omitted the walls which ſeparate the great area into courts, becauſe they would have concealed the fronts of the arcades. The parapet of the inner wall is inclined in a projecting cove over the court about three feet; and, as the building forms a complete circle, this cove, ſpringing like the baſe of a dome, and tending to a centre, will ſupport itſelf, and make it impoſſible for the wall ever to be ſcaled.

The chapel has four ſemicircular receſſes; that on the Eaſt ſide, which projects in the front of the building, contains the altar; the other three, which have galleries over them, would form ſix ſeparate ſituations for the different claſſes of priſoners; three of theſe would connect with the lower and three with the upper range of cells; each would have its ſeparate entrance, and have no communication with the others. The pulpit and the ſeats for the gaoler and his family would be placed in the centre, and it would be lighted by windows in the cupola on the top.

The gaoler's and turnkey's rooms are placed on each ſide the entrance; they are aſcended by ten ſtairs, and have each a bow-window, which at one view overlooks all the courts and every part of the priſon; the waſh-houſes and other offices are under theſe rooms; and the receiving-rooms, bath, &c. &c. are under the gaoler's parlour and committee rooms.

I have choſen a circular form, becauſe I am ſure it could be erected cheaper than any other; for, of all the figures which are bounded by a given perimeter, none is ſo ſpacious or contains ſo large an area as the circle: it is, beſides, more ſimple, uniform, and ſtrong, than any other; for all its parts tending to one centre would be firmly preſſed together, and would mutually ſupport each other on geometrical principles; and the building itſelf ſurround-

ing and incloſing the area or courts would render a boundary wall unneceſſary, and a conſiderable expence would be ſaved; and, I think, this deſign would combine all the conveniences and improvements recommended by Mr. Howard in his ſurvey of the priſons. BLAKENEY.

Mr. URBAN, *Louth, July* 14.

IN anſwer to my query, p. 402, whether there are at this time any perſons who have an intereſt in the Barony of Zouche of Harringworth in preference to the deſcendants of Francis Uvedale, of Horton, co. Dorſet, your correſpondent, p. 493, ſays, "the firſt at preſent ſuppoſed to have a claim to the barony of Zouche of Harringworth is, I believe, Sir Cecil Biſhop. But as it does not appear, from the pedigree of the Biſhop family in the Baronetage, that Sir Cecil B. is deſcended from the laſt Lord Zouche, I ſhould eſteem it an additional favour if your correſpondent would prove Sir Cecil's deſcent and title to the ſaid barony.

I beg leave to inform your correſpondent A. Z. p. 494, who enquires concerning *E. Collier*, an excellent painter, that there are two of his admirable productions now in my poſſeſſion, of exactly the ſame ſize with that deſcribed by your correſpondent. The firſt of thoſe pictures conſiſts principally of muſical inſtruments and muſic-books; one of theſe muſic-books is inſcribed *Muſica Laborum dulce Levamen*; in the other, at the bottom of the page is the ſignature *E. Collier fecit*. In the back-ground, a terreſtrial globe; and a book, from which iſſues a label inſcribed *Vanitas*.

The principal ſubject of the other painting is an ink-ſtand, with a pen, candle, ſealing-wax, and wafer-box, inſcribed E. C. 1702; and near it, on a label, theſe words, *Vita brevis, ars longa*. By the ſide of the ink-ſtand, a folio pamphlet, intituled, "His Majeſties moſt gracious Speech to both Houſes of Parliament on Wedneſday, the one-and-thirtieth day of December, 1701." In the back ground, an open book with this title: "A Deſcription of the World, containing Europe, Aſia, Africa, and America." Above, a label inſcribed *Have mea voluptas*.

The arms *(Pl. I. fig. 4.)* of which your correſpondent F. Whitmarſh requeſts an explanation, are thoſe of the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick. Quarterly, 1. *Beauchamp*; Gules, a feſs between three croſs croſſlets, Or: 2. *Montague*; Argent, three lozenges conjoined in feſs, Gules: 3. *Monthermer*; Or, an eagle diſplayed Vert, beaked and membred Gules: 4. *Newburgh*; checque Or and Azure, a chevron Ermine: 5. *Clare*; Or, three chevrons Gules. See my letter on the practice of quartering arms, vol. LX. p. 874.

D. N. (vol. LXIX. p. 855) ſays, that I ſhall confer a favour upon him, and probably upon many of your readers, by mentioning the *name* of the author a part of whoſe Treatiſe on the Oriental Languages is quoted p. 758. *Ravis*, of Berlin, was the author of that treatiſe. His great patron was Archbiſhop Uſher. He was made fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, by the parliamentary viſitors, 1649; and afterwards became profeſſor of the Oriental languages in the univerſity of Upſal. R. UVEDALE.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxon, July* 20.

THE firſt ſentence of Mr. Weſton's Preface, as it appears to me, is not Latin: I had almoſt ſaid, it is not ſenſe. To make myſelf underſtood, I muſt incumber your page, Sir, with quoting it.

"Domi ne habuerit Horatius unde diſceret, et ſtyli ſui felicitatem, μαρὸν quandam ἰκίνον*, meditando extuderit, an gratiæ et leporis Græcorum in memoriam revocaverit, ab aliquo Pyrrhoniorum vix dubitandum eſt, qui Poetam Venuſinum cum Homero Pindaroque comparat."

Mr. Orbilius, my maſter, if I had preſented him with ſuch a ſentence as this in my exerciſe, with menacing voice would have thundered in my ears, *diſceret* what, boy? *revocaverit* what? for he could not endure, ſir, to ſee a tranſitive verb arreſted in its progreſs to meaning. Why *gratiæ* and *leporis* are of the genitive caſe, a man need not be a diſciple of Pyrrho to doubt. Mr. W. might intend them to depend upon *felicitatem*; but ſurely this is very obſcure and unpromiſing in the outſet of a work, whoſe utmoſt aim can only be to amuſe a hunter of parallelisms.

In the next ſentence *quod non prius in Græca* ſeems to me to be awkwardly and defectively expreſſed. I ſhould have thought that the word *extiterit* would not have made it leſs perſpicuous. The object which Mr. W. propoſes to himſelf in the next ſentence is

* Hom. Odyſſ. λ. 366.

highly

highly laudable, and, if juſtly attained, is much calculated to point out to young compoſers in the dead languages the beſt poſſible rule of imitation, by ſhewing how a chaſte Latin author choſe to transfuſe the ſentiment of a Greek writer into his own language. What an ineſtimable treaſure of this kind would have been thoſe tranſlations from the Greek orators, which employed the precious and hardly-earned leiſure of the immortal Tully! What a value would it add to the philoſophical labors of the Roman, if his Greek models had eſcaped the ravages of time and barbariſm!

But to return to Mr. W's mortal preface. We are next amuſed for nearly two pages with three or four metaphors, ſimilies, or allegories, call them which you pleaſe; and I will venture to affirm, that they would defy all the rhetorical accuracy of Quinctilian to analyſe or explain them. They ſeem to be all about Horace and bees, and drones, and ſtealing honey with ſuch a grace, as if it came of its own accord; where, by the way, I ſhould like to know Mr. W's authority for uſing *apis* in the maſculine gender. And then, ſir, they ſeem to be about the Romans dipping their iron and braſen tongue (both, Mr. Urban) into golden ſtreams of Greek, and ſo plating it forſooth; an employment, which Varus (did Mr. W. mean Varius?) had a mighty mind to, and in which Virgil has furniſhed us with finiſhed ſpecimens of his art. Then we read of the Greeks having unmerciſully drained at a draught the fountains of Aganippe and Hippocrene to the very dregs. Be it remembered, that theſe fountains are not ſaid to have been polluted by any foul reſiduum. Pegaſus might drink of the Muſes' well; but he was too intelligent and well-bred a nag to drop his ordure into the limpid waters, which refreſhed him.

As I have before noticed certain of Mr. W's errata, he will be pleaſed in a ſubſequent edition to correct the falſe punctuation after the words *appulerunt* and *potuiſſent*, in p. vii

Mr. W. next informs us, that it is not the purpoſe of his book to interfere with or ſuperſede the labors of his predeceſſors in the collation of Greek writers with Horace, and that perhaps others hereafter may add to what he ſhall produce. The compariſon of Horace or of any Latin author with Greek originals for the purpoſe of illuſtration, or for that which Mr. W. mentions in his ſixth page, is certainly laudable: nor can that be called an *idle trade* which Mr. W. informs us deſerved the attention of ſuch heroes in criticiſm as Scaliger, Lambin, and Muretus. Mr. W. adds, that ſhould the book, which he now gives to the public, meet with encouragement *(ſi columnis placuerit)*, he will proceed to do that for the ſatires and epiſtles, which he has here done for the odes of Horace. After the labors, which in this way have been beſtowed upon his author, Mr. W. ſeems to have undertaken no eaſy taſk: and I will take leave to bring to notice a remark of his favourite poet, which the Apulian applied to poets, but which I ſhall not ſcruple to apply to critics:

"——— mediocribus eſſe—
Non dii, non homines, non concellere columnæ."

As a ſpecimen of what we may look for from Mr. W. upon the ſatires and epiſtles of Horace, he has favoured us with his remarks upon a few paſſages at the cloſe of his preface. Theſe remarks I ſhall now proceed to conſider.

Mr. W. firſt eſſays that difficult place in the firſt ſatire, v. 20; *Perfidus hic caupo.* With great parade is quoted part of Markland's long and elaborate introduction to his propoſed emendation, viz. *Cauſidicus vafer hic*, given at the beginning of Epiſtola Critica to Hare, publiſhed in 1723. Markland, ſir, was a very young man, only 25 years of age, when he publiſhed this Epiſtola Critica. It betrays a great wildneſs of ingenuity in conjectural emendation: but Markland lived to ſubdue effectually the exuberance of his fancy, and became as cold in emendatory criticiſm in his maturer age, as, when young, he was prurient. I mention this as no unuſeful example for the imitation of ſome critics of the preſent day. Mr. W. defends or tries to defend, the vulgar reading of the paſſage before us by the authority of Heſychius as illuſtrated by Toup, who produces this place of Horace, by the authority alſo of Philoſtratus and of St. Paul. Laſt of all, we are deſired to compare the appendix to Toup, which appendix was given to [illegible] the preſs by the preſent Greek profeſſor of Cambridge. Is it not ſtrange that Mr. W. ſhould be ſo much in love with

with his ſecond-hand defence of *caupo* as to paſs without notice the doubt of the learned author of the appendix to Toup, as to the word *caupo* being ſingly defenſible on the authority of the Greek words κάπηλος? Whence came this? did not Mr. W. underſtand the drift of the note upon Toup, or did it ſerve his purpoſe to paſs it by in ſilence? or did he intend to enter the liſts with the Profeſſor in defence of *caupo*, or was all this diſplay made for the ſake of a quotation from Hudibras to be added? Mr. W. will do well to conſider, that as yet he has not advanced one ſtep farther than Toup in defence of *caupo*; nor will any quotation of the word κάπηλος be to the purpoſe, ſave where it is uſed metaphorically without a dependent genitive caſe. If Mr. W. wants more paſſages to his own purpoſe, that is to no purpoſe, he will find them by conſulting H. Stephens on the words κάπηλος and καπηλεύω, in Philoſtratus I. 13, n. 20, b. where St. Paul is quoted; and in the copious note of Wetſtein upon 2 Ep. Cor. ii. 17. He may alſo conſult Demoſthenes againſt Ariſtogeiton, p. 488, l. 31, ed. Paris, 1570. ACADEMICUS.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Oxon, Aug.* 13.

I ACKNOWLEDGE the *friendly hand* of your correſpondent Epiduſis, p. 592; and I bow to his correction of my error in the title of Sir George Baker. I cannot ſo readily allow myſelf to be guilty of an impropriety in calling Galen the great father of medicine under any conſtruction of the words, much leſs if they be conſidered as I have uſed them, and as they were intended to be uſed, with reference to the name of Galen before cited. If Epiduſis be deſirous to faſten upon me an ignorance of the exiſtence of Hippocrates, and of the comparative dates of his age and that of Galen, he may take all the merit which he feels himſelf intitled to for his information; but I do not think myſelf bound to thank him for it.

Your correſpondent Hint, p. 602, has alſo ſet me right as to the title of our living Galen; and Sir Geo. Baker ſhall from henceforth be with me nor more nor leſs than a baronet. But he tells me that I might have known this by the Dedication of Gray's Elegy, printed in the year 1794, and inſcribed, *Georgio Baker, baronetto.* Of this edition of Gray's Elegy, and the Dedication, I profeſs that I have no knowledge. In turning over the Purſuits of Literature a few days ago, I found (part III. p. 9) mention made of various tranſlators of Gray's Elegy, and amongſt them of Mr. Weſton, whom Mr. Nares is facetiouſly made to reward for his labours in this edifying work with *Taylor's Hymns and Alciphron.* Now, it may poſſibly be, that Mr. W. dedicated his tranſlation to Sir George Baker, bart.; but then, why did not HINT ſay my, I beg pardon, Mr. Weſton's tranſlation of Gray's Elegy, printed in the year 1794?

Yours, &c. ACADEMICUS.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. XXXVIII.

IN my progreſs towards Oxford I ſtopped to examine the Rollwright ſtones. Certainly the hand of Architecture was put forth at their firſt ſetting-up, to guide their circular arrangement; and, notwithſtanding their regular lines and terminating finiſhings are loſt through the lapſe of ages, yet we are not to ſuppoſe but that once they ſtood the habitable or the religious mounds to man. Say Innovation's ſons have not been here with architectural vengeance; ſtill his power has ſwayed the huſbandman to dig and delve the myſtic round, and to raiſe his hedge-row fence, to hide theſe worn-down tenants of the moor from their ſuperiors' ken; who, ſtanding at his given ſpace of fallen controul, now maintains his poſt and bleak domains alone.

WOODSTOCK.

The fate of the church is remarkable, being divided between the work of the modern builder and the remnants of the antient architect: the former maſter with his art has re-built the major part of the edifice, while the ſpirit of the latter profeſſor hangs over its Southern ſide; which, under ſuch influence, awaits to arreſt the Antiquary's eye by many a ſcientific ſpell of columns, in their ſculptured capitals, arches, and ſuch like ſights as theſe. But ſoon, very ſoon, your charms will be no more; the living voice will ſound your doom to fall, and in your place the modern pile will lord it over all your honours. I now haſtened to the ſite of the palace of our Second Henry, to draw the circle with mine eyes where Architectural Innovation had taken ſuch a mercileſs ſweep, without think-

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ing on a theme to wreath the "iron arm" that heaved the fatal blow. Awhile I ſtamped with idle rage, threatened with my feeble arm, and vented many a pointleſs curſe. Ye ſhades that haunt this greenſword glade, this ſilent ſtream, tell—where are your princely thrones, your labyrinth bowers, whoſe gem-formed luſtres caſt back on the ſun's reflecting beams his own refulgence? Hollow ſighs, uſhered by the noon-tide breeze, drew me to the bubbling font that ſtill weeps fair Roſamonda's name. Oh! "royal lion!" and oh! "beauteous roſe," farewel! wide Deva ſtation's deeds are all forgot; thy fatal hours, unhappy lovers, fill up my mind. Retiring ſtill, I turn to catch another look at memory's tablets ſinking in the leſſening ſhade. Once more farewel, and then!

OXFORD.

I entered this city on a Sunday afternoon, and towards evening repaired to Chriſtchurch, to be preſent at the ſervice in the cathedral; but was rudely put back, and told that no ſtranger was to be admitted. My aſtoniſhment was great, as I had always underſtood that the "Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England" were free for all to partake of when celebrated in a public edifice. This ordinance I likewiſe was taught to believe extended to places of worſhip of all perſuaſions. Unwilling to put aſide my religious impulſe, I ſought out New college, where I arrived in time to hear this ſeminary's bell tolling for evening prayer. Following others who were entering into the chapel (they being, I ſuppoſe, well known by the porters), I was inſtantly puſhed back (in like manner as at Chriſtchurch) from the ſacred portals, indeed in a more brutal way than at the firſt ſtructure, and with the ſame unchriſtian and unclerical reaſons. It here becomes a queſtion, and, I think, of ſome moment at this day of ſuch general relaxation in devotional fervour. Are religious duties henceforth to be diſcouraged by this ſhutting-up of church-doors in this city, and in the city of Weſtminſter (ſee p. 328)? Or are they to be confined to certain claſſes of men, who, through miſtaken notions of their diſcretionary power to turn all others out, and right to transform or deſpoil thoſe piles they may preſume to call their own property, arrogate to themſelves this primary good of addreſſing the Lord, unaſſociating with the ſtranger, or the poor and humble artizan? I expect, nay all have an imperious demand, to hear this anſwered. Is not now each eye bent to notice, and each hand raiſed to ſet down, the queſtionable acts of the prieſtly function? Attend then, I humbly pray, reverend ſirs, to the remonſtrances of one who can truly affirm, that he has ever held your ſacred characters in the moſt perfect apoſtolic light that a ſinful layman is capable to comprehend or give way to. Laying aſide this kind of reaſoning, I proceed with my account. I found this church mandate of refuſal to participate in prayer not ſo abſolute but that a trifling douceur properly applied let me paſs on; when, unminded, I placed myſelf in an obſcure corner of the anti-chapel, to hear the melody, and behold the *improvements* made here of late conſonant with preſent clerical taſte and accommodation. The members of the college now began to enter, not in any manner of order or proceſſion, but in a promiſcuous ſort, one careleſſly after another, ſome with ſurplices on, and ſome with this neceſſary robe dangling on their arms, as though they came Compulſion's ſlaves, to drag through an hour of foundation ceremony, whoſe fetters were forged when *ignorance* and *ſuperſtition* held mankind in awe. I may, perhaps too often for the ſubjects of theſe eſſays, have owned a natural weakneſs (incurable in me), an overcharged ſuſceptibility to the effects of ſweeteſt harmony; yet I may meet with the indulgence I wiſh for, all remembring the divine Shakſpeare's precepts,

"The man that has not muſick in his ſoul
Is fit for treaſon," &c.

However, thus prepared, I waited to hear the heavenly ſtrain. Indifference ſtill held on his gentle ſway, and I reſigned the expectation of feeling the pleaſures of the melting note to gaze round and round at the new order of architectural things; which, from the preſcribed moments of ſervice, were commented on but in a general manner. Some other opportunity will the better enable me to be more particular in the *improvements*, and do the proper office to that genius who has bid them thus appear, in giving due praiſe or otherwiſe.

Imprimis. The Weſt window. Part of the mullions cut away, and tracer ſtopped up, to aſſimilate itſelf to a mo-

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dern conceived repreſentation of the Nativity; indeed, well calculated to draw the attention from the veſtiges of the *old fort* at the Eaſt end. The *chef-d'œuvre* here "to glut the eye," as Evelyn has it, is the organ and gallery. Confuſion, in this performance, with his fellow Confuſion, ſeem to have united to defy the ſting of Criticiſm. But of this anon.—"And the chancels (or choirs) ſhall remain as they have done in times paſt;" ſo ſays the Order for Morning and Evening Prayers in the Book of Common Prayer.—On each ſide of the entrance into the choir the ſcreen backing the ſtalls has been changed to an open pannelled fence, *framed and glazed*, to ſhew, no doubt, the devotional attitudes through them of the dignitaries thus accommodated. The carving under the ſtall-ſeats (many of which are of the indecorous kind, and introduced there for certain hiſtorical reaſons) have been cut from their ſecluded ſituations, and are now ſtuck up on each ſide of the fronts of the pews ranging the approach to the altar. Are they thus exhibited to aid the devout Chriſtian in his conceptions of beatific glory? or ſet to engage the young ſtudents' eyes, to prevent their falling into the errors of drowſineſs, or to make them ſhun the like emblems of frail mortality? Much of the embelliſhments now adorning the Eaſt end of the chapel, if I miſtake not, are original, they having for many years been hid from the general eye. I call to mind that, previous to the laying this work open by the alterations to be made in the chapel, I more than once directed the attention of ſome of the Dignitaries to particles of theſe precious morſels, they juſt appearing from behind the diſguiſing, or, it may be, the protecting wall, that had ſhut them out from iconoclaſts, or the like barbarous foes to antient art.

William of Wykeham, the great light of the Edwardian æra, who ſhone alike as the learned divine, the patriotic ſtateſman, and the ingenious architect, firſt gave being to theſe walls: therefore its contour was of that ſtyle ſo peculiar to the age he lived in. This reflection ſeems to have had very little weight in the preſent *improvements*, as the principal objects in the new work are evidently culled from the modes of architecture known firſt in the reigns of Henry VI. and VII. and the reſt of the baſineſs is made out agreeable to the Roman and Grecian prejudices, interlarded with much whim and fancy, at once evincing an inferior choice of ſelection, and a diſregard to the founder's firſt deſigns, his name, and his extraordidary abilities.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

Improvment—uſed by profeſſional men as the watchword to begin their devaſtations on our antient works, and hold up to beguile the ſenſes of thoſe who give them their "orders" ſo to do. This is moſt ſtrongly marked in the late exhibition, where we find "deſigns propoſed for the *improvement*" of this college; by which we are given to underſtand, among the other depredations recommended, that the very curious and the only exiſting cloiſter in either of our Univerſities is to be a principal ſufferer. I refer the heads of this college to p. 223, wherein they will find my addreſs to the good people of the city of York, intent on the demolition of their antient hiſtoric gates, towers, and walls; which having peruſed, let me inform them, ſuch my "warning voice" has not been without effect; for a gentleman of the firſt conſequence in that part of the country has been with me a ſhort time ſince, with the agreeable intelligence, that the wreck of their architectural renown is for the preſent deferred. Magdalen college! to thy guardians I now call with another "warning voice." Do ye wiſh to build, lack ye more habitations, ſigh ye for modern halls, ſaloons, drawing-rooms? Your premiſſes give every ſpace that ſuch erections require. Then forbear your plan of *improvement* and deſtruction to be wrought on your mounds, which in their priſtine ſtate prove your right to all your honours, emoluments, and ranks, among the virtues of an Univerſity eſtabliſhment, where gratitude to the memories of the founders of colleges is (or ought to be) held one of the firſt obligations to be complied with in ſuch princely and uſeful inſtitutions. Well, ye aſſure us that your intended pile is to be entirely unconnected with, and in no way trenching on any one ſtone of your preſent buildings; yet forbear to begin the ſame without well conſidering the propriety of the plans and elevations, in their pretences to be correct "imitations" of thoſe architectural parts you may now call your own. Truſt not profeſſional men in this reſpect, nurſed in the prejudices of the "heathen ſchool" of

conſtructing

conſtructing edifices; their bigotry for foreign modes will not let them, of their own wills, be true to the antient architecture of their native land. Thus adviſed, reverend ſirs, you hold the deſtiny of thoſe walls you are bound to ſave, or the ceaſeleſs regrets for purſuing other perſuaſions will for ever be held up by your own convictions for having deſpiſed my "warning voice."

Oxford! I leave thy towers and ſpires, thy courts and walls, ſtill the Muſes' ſeat, and once the aſylum of an unfortunate Monarch. Oxford! I leave you; but I ſhall quick return, to count out what ſum remains of your antient architectural glory, and what debts contracted on the firm of profeſſional innovating taſte. I doubt I ſhall have a ſevere balance to take account of; but the hour will come, when cenſure muſt be heard—and then men ſmile no more! AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

GRECIAN ARCHITECTURE. No. IV.

Mr. URBAN, *Portſea, July* 1.

STRANGE as it may appear, it is a fact, that ſome of the beſt geniuſes and moſt learned that have wrote on the Grecian architecture have in vain exerted their talents in exploring the meaning of the *ſcamilli impares* mentioned in chap. iii. book III. of Vitruvius. All their explanations lie open to unanſwerable objections; which proves clearly that Vitruvius intended nothing like the devices they have invented. Bernardinus Baldus indeed hit upon the truth; but, baffled afterwards by another paſſage in the ſame ch., he gave it up, conceiving that this ſecond paſſage could not be reconciled with it; he then had recourſe to another explanatory device as foreign to the thing intended by Vitruvius as it is ſenſeleſs in itſelf; as will be proved.

The whole myſtery of this buſineſs is, that commentators have ſingled out the two puzzling terms *ſcamilli impares*, and beſtowed infinite pains to develop them out of the clouds in which they had themſelves involved them, by neglecting the concomitant words of the text; which would, when rightly underſtood, have ſerved as interpreters. In fact, it is not erudition, but ſcrutiny that is here required; and had theſe learned gentlemen ſtooped to the humble taſk of inſpecting the maſon at his bench, and aſked of him an explanation of his familiar mechanic terms, they would have ſoon diſcovered the appropriate meaning of ſome other terms in the paſſages where *ſcamilli impares* occurs, which, when known, would facilitate the diſcovery in queſtion; ſuch as, *exæquari*, in the firſt paſſage; and *æqualis modulus*, in the ſecond When commentators have read theſe expreſſions in our maſter's work, they proceeded at once to render them by ſimilar words in their own language, but to as little purpoſe in making them underſtood in their architectural appropriate ſenſe, as if they had tranſcribed them all Latin as they are. Now the working maſon could have informed them, that when ſtones are prepared for any intended ornamental work, they are *got-out*, as they call it, by a *gage*, which is a thin piece of board, of a ſuitable ſize, on the edge whereof is nicely cut the counter part of mouldings or other raiſed ornaments: by this gage they tranſferred the profile at each end on the edge of the ſtone, and then worked down the face till, by repeated applications of the gage, they diſcovered the truth of their work. But when only a ſmooth even ſurface was required to be got-out in a collection of ſtones, this was proved by the *level*, a well-known inſtrument. This laſt operation is what Vitruvius calls *dirigere ad libellam*; but the former by the gage, he calls *exæquare ad æqualem modulum*: *i. e.* in Engliſh *to get-out by the gage*. Now it was the miſunderſtanding of the appropriate ſenſe of theſe expreſſions that occaſioned the difficulty in diſcovering the meaning of the *ſcamilli impares*, as will preſently appear when the two paſſages of this chapter are under conſideration: but it may firſt be convenient to apprize the reader that the continuation of the ornaments of the ſtylobate at the intercolumniates is not that which Vitruvius calls podium, but only the foundation of it. The podium was nothing more than a kind of baluſtrade between the columns, to prevent people from falling over, when there were no ſteps to deſcend from the ſides of the platform, on which the temple with its columns was erected. This being premiſed, together with the above explanation of the terms *exæquari* and *æqualis modulus*, the paſſages following will be intelligible.

Vitruvius ſpeaking of the ſteps in fronts and ſides of the raiſed platform, ſays, "if inſtead of ſteps on three of the

ſides

ſides there is to be a podium, for this purpoſe the rule muſt be, that the baſe, dado, corona, and cymatium conform to the ſtylobate itſelf of the columns:" and then immediately ſays, "ſtylobatam ita oportet *exæquari*, uti habeat per medium adjectionem per *ſcamillos impares*, ſi enim ad libellam dirigetur, alveolatus oculo videbitur. Hoc autem uti ſcamilli ad id convenientes fiant, item in extremo libro forma & demonſtratio erit deſcripta." In Engliſh thus, "It behoveth that the ſtylobate be *ſo gut-out*, that it may have an addition through the middle, for if it ſhall be wrought by the level it will appear to the eye trench-like. And this, that the ſcamilli may be made ſuitable for it, the form and deſign ſhall again be given in the tenth book." (But this deſign, with all others of our maſter, are loſt.)

Vitruvius, in the beginning of this chapter, directs that ſquare walls be erected on the foundation in the parts where the columns are to ſtand, which are to become their ſtylobates; and, when there were ſteps along the ſides, theſe ſquare baſes or walls were completely hid: towards the tops of the walls arches were turned at the intercolumniates, to receive the pavement of the wings. Now when there were no ſteps, theſe ſquare walls (called alſo ſtereobates, from their being of ſolid maſonry) expoſed to view, were decorated with baſes, dado, and cornices; and the intervals under the podium are here ordered by our maſter to receive the ſame decoration of baſes, dado, and cornice, conformable to thoſe of the ſtylobate itſelf. Let it be attentively obſerved that Vitruvius orders the addition (whatever it may be) to be given to the middle of the ſtylobate, and not to thoſe parts under the podium which he orders only to be aſſimilated to the ſtylobate as to baſe, dado, corona, and cymatium, and then to prevent this uninterrupted continuation exhibiting a trench-like appearance, he orders that in getting-out this ornamental caſe-work for the ſolid wall under each column, there be an addition to the middle. This appears ſo clear that it admits of neither doubt nor diſpute. But what this addition (as to form) really is, we know nothing from the preſent cited paſſage, other than a promiſe from our maſter. The following paſſage, however, when underſtood in the ſenſe which ſhall be proved to be that of our maſter, will throw a light on the whole ſubject, and concluſively determine what theſe *ſcamilli impares* are. "Capitulis perfectis," ſays Vitruvius, "denique in ſummis columnarum ſcapis, non ad libellam ſed *ad æqualem modulum* collacatis, uti quæ adjectio in ſtylobatis facta fuerit, *in ſuperioribus membris* reſpondeat ſymmetria epiſtyliorum." In Engliſh literally thus: "The capitals being finiſhed, in the laſt place things ranged on the tops of the columns ſhafts, not according to the level, but *by the gage*, in order that the ſymmetry of the epiſtyles *in their upper members* may anſwer to the addition that may have been made in the ſtylobates;" ſo far Vitruvius.

*** The remainder of this eſſay (which waits only for the Engraver) ſhall appear in our next, with No. V.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 7.

I QUESTION not but you have often obſerved how far we are every day departing from ſimplicity, even when we write upon ſubjects of the moſt familiar kind. Our thoughts never venture abroad but in full-dreſs. A flowery poetical ſtyle is creeping, not very gradually, into works even of the plain matter-of-fact kind; and, if we proceed much farther in the introduction of metaphorical expreſſions and the pompous language of imagery, perhaps hiſtory will have the merit of affording as much entertainment and as little inſtruction as fiction. Yet, faſt as our ſtyle is departing from *proſe*, I do not think that the number of *poets* will thereby be increaſed; for as our poetry is drawing itſelf out into proſe, and is called verſe only for the *form's ſake*, perhaps the proportions may ſtill be preſerved, and the coaleſcing parties take no more room in the world than they did before.

But the effects of a flowery ſtyle are not confined to books: from them they will imperceptibly creep into popular harangues and parliamentary ſpeeches; and thence, by an eaſy tranſition, into familiar converſation. Of this I might give many inſtances; but I ſhall for the preſent confine myſelf to that grand and impoſing contrivance the *hyperbole*, which is now ſo very common in converſation, that we ſcarcely know the dimenſions, qualities, or merit, of any thing merely from the manner in which it is deſcribed. "I dined yeſterday," ſaid a certain facetious alderman to me,

derman to me, "with our friend Deputy ——, who has an *immenſe* fine houſe. he gave us a *glorious* beef-ſteak, and a *famous* bottle of wine."

Now, Mr Urban, in order to comprehend the abſurdity of this magnifying language, perhaps it would be proper to tranſlate it into ſome foreign tongue, and ſhew it to a native of the country. What would he think of the *immenſity* of a houſe of three ſtories high, of the *glory* of a ſlice of beef broiled on a gridiron, or of the *fame* of a bottle of wine that had travelled *incog.* from Liſbon, or perhaps not quite ſo far?—Not that I would propoſe this tranſlation into *French*, for that people are as well acquainted with *hyperbole* as ourſelves; and within theſe few days their navy has been *covered with glory* by taking an Engliſh ſhip *ready ſtranded!*

When Dr. Johnſon accompanied Mr. Boſwell to Harwich, the latter ſaid, "it would be *terrible* if the Doctor ſhould not find a ſpeedy opportunity of returning to London, and be confined to ſo dull a place." JOHNSON. "Do not, Sir, accuſtom yourſelf to uſe big words for little matters. It would *not* be *terrible*, though I *were* to be detained ſome time here." Mr. Boſwell adds, "the practice of uſing words of diſproportionate magnitude is, no doubt, too frequent every where; but, I think, moſt remarkable among the French, of which all who have travelled in France muſt have been ſtruck with innumerable inſtances."

I am always happy to fortify myſelf behind the remarks of ſuch a man as Johnſon, whoſe ſtrict regard to accuracy and veracity led him frequently to check the uſe of big words for little things, and of whoſe opinion I ſhall probably avail myſelf hereafter. But to proceed.

It is not remarkable that the infidel age we live in ſhould have given up all belief in prodigies, and conſider ſuch as are recorded in hiſtory to be fabulous; yet, to ſhew that every age has its favourite credulities, how often do we hear from the moſt obſtinate freethinkers of a *prodigious* full playhouſe, a *prodigious* fine woman, and, to mention what will be eaſily underſtood at this ſeaſon, a *prodigious* fine haunch of veniſon?

As to *ſize*, we have certainly imbibed ſome very ſublime conceptions. Sometimes we meet a military man with an *enormous* large hat; ſometimes our friend has taken an *enormous* long walk; ſometimes we hear of a lady of faſhion telling an *enormous* lie at her own rout; and the perſon who ventures to contradict her is guilty of an *enormous* breach of good manners. And indeed I know not whether the mention of ſuch a circumſtance in this letter may not, on my part and yours, Mr. Editor, be reckoned an *enormous* departure from our accuſtomed *urbanity*.

I was lately told that the building of the Weſt-India docks would be a *vaſt* undertaking: the Duke of Bridgewater's canal was honoured with the ſame epithet many years ago; ſo was the building of St. Paul's; and ſo may be the conſtructing an iron bridge from London to Southwark. Nay, I have no objection to add the improvements carrying on at Snowhill and the Paddington canal. But no man ſhall convince me of the *vaſt* length of his garden at Pentonville, of the *vaſt* diſtance between the Royal Exchange and the Horns at Kennington, or of the *vaſt* difference between a piece of meat boiled or roaſted. I will allow that the height of the Alps—and even of the Welſh mountains—may be vaſt; but I do not wiſh my friends at Hampſtead and Highgate to talk of the *vaſt* height of their hills, the *vaſt* trouble they have in aſcending, and the *vaſt* pleaſure they enjoy when they have reached the top.

During a time of war, we generally put into circulation a ſet of big words from our military dictionaries: nor do I object to this; every thing relative to war ſhould be made as important and terrible as poſſible. I can hear, therefore, without critical offence, of the *tremendous* roar of cannon at Aboukir, or the *tremendous* diſcharge of artillery at Marengo; but (I ſpeak it with ſubmiſſion to a very loyal and uſeful body of men who have certainly made *ſome noiſe* in the world) I have no notion of the *tremendous* muſquetry of a volunteer corps any more than I have, or can believe, of the *tremendous* fall of an old brick-houſe, although I read it in the papers. I like proper words in proper places, and will make all decent allowance for *tremendous* earthquakes, tempeſts, and volcanos. But ſuch is probably my dulneſs and want of apprehenſion,

prehenſion, that I can form no idea of prodigious miniatures and tremendous playthings.

It is not unlikely that we have borrowed ſome of our big words in common uſe from novels and other works of fiction, in which nothing is deſcribed without an appellation calculated "to elevate and ſurprize." In them, however, all this may be allowable; nor could the buſineſs of love, diſappointment, contradiction, &c. be carried on without a more familiar alliance with heaven, hell, angels, fiends, torments, flames, darts, and agonies, than would be convenient or ſafe in real life. A new language alſo muſt be invented when we animate groves, woods, and rivers, and make them droop or bloom, run or ſtagnate, in ſympathy with the diſtreſſes of a pair of true lovers. Yet this language is not intelligible any where elſe. It will not do in common occurrences; it is not underſtood upon 'Change; and, although of late introduced in our courts of law, it has not appeared to the beſt advantage.

If, however, we accuſtom ourſelves to big words, we ſhall ſoon find that the return to ſimple accuracy will be very difficult, and ſomewhat mortifying. Many men deal ſo much in the marvellous in narration, that a plain unadorned tale will ſcarcely command attention. And here, I think, we fall into a danger againſt which the great and good man already quoted was accuſtomed to guard all his friends—*a careleſſneſs about truth.* If we trace the progreſs of lax ſtory-tellers, we ſhall probably find that they began with uſing words of diſproportionate magnitude, and from the cant of compliment ſoon reached that inaccuracy as to facts which has all the miſchiefs of falſehood without the wilful intention. The following ſentiment, which Dr. Johnſon gave to a well-known lively lady, ought never to be forgotten: "It is more from careleſſneſs about truth than from intentional lying that there is ſo much falſehood in the world." And there cannot be a more certain and infallible means of acquiring an indifference about truth, than to accuſtom oneſelf to big words in a wrong meaning, or the cant of compliment without any meaning at all.

As to profeſſed ſtory-tellers, or anecdote-mongers, I ſhall reſerve what I have to remark on *their talent* for another occaſion. They do not properly rank with the men of big words, who were chiefly in my eye when I began what I am afraid, Mr. Urban, you will think a deſultory epiſtle. I cannot conclude it, however, without remarking, that I have for ſome time paſt obſerved, in the writings of certain controverſial authors, a warmth of temper which has driven them into the uſe of terms of indignation highly diſproportioned to their ſubject. Where doctrines are concerned, where morals are in danger, where the happineſs of a nation is at ſtake, we not only allow for, but almoſt approve, a zeal that borders on indignation. Yet, in matters of taſte, one is always hurt to diſcover a want of manners, and that this ſhould be moſt conſpicuous where the real difference of opinion is the ſmalleſt. May I not venture to ſuggeſt, that "ſomewhat too much of this" is obvious in the controverſy between the *Greeks* and the *Goths?* Although I highly reſpect both parties, and *ſide* with the Goths *toto animo*, I would have both to recollect, that they are not vindicating the being of a God, nor impugning the Socinian hereſy; that the principles on which a cathedral is built are not the ſame with thoſe by which a religion may be overturned; and that when we ſee the words *abominable, odious, monſtrous, degrading, unnatural*, &c. ſtaring us in the face, we are apt to be reminded, not of pointed arches or ill-mended ſcreens, but of profligacy, robbery, and murder.

SECUNDUS.

MR. URBAN, *Aug. 5.*

"THE internal proportions of New college chapel are correct, even ſo as to emulate thoſe of a Grecian temple; and the lightneſs of the arcade dividing the antechapel could have originated only in the genius of the immortal Wykeham. I ſpeak of them as they were left by him, and if the ſubſequent alterations there in 1686 and 1684 had *ſpared the architecture.* From the decay of the roof it was found neceſſary to renew it totally; and Mr. James Wyatt was *intruſted* by the Society with re-modelling of their venerable ſtructure. To diſparage by petty criticiſm a work which few ſurvey without admiration, would be an invidious work, by which, I truſt, theſe pages will not be diſgraced; and it is with diffidence and reſpect of the eminent

eminent talents of Mr. Wyatt that I venture remarks dictated ſolely by a love of truth. It will be previouſly enquired, whether it were Mr. Wyatt's intention to reſtore this chapel to a perfect correſpondence with the ſtyle of architecture by which Wykeham's age is definitely marked? or was he at liberty to introduce the ornaments of ſubſequent architects, by his judicious adoption of which a beautiful whole might be compoſed? With no great hazard of probability, we will ſuppoſe that theſe improvements had been gradually made during the lapſe of the laſt centuries, yet it can ſcarcely be allowed that Wykeham's original plan has been followed with accuracy. For the reſtoration of the altar-piece as a part of his deſign Mr. Wyatt has great credit; and we will not ſcrutinize too cloſely whether the ſcriptural hiſtories in marble bas-reliefs above the altar could have been made by any ſculptor of any country then in exiſtence. Conſidering that the very numerous canopies and pedeſtals were not to be reſtored to their original deſtination of containing images, would it not have produced a better effect if the ſeries had been compoſed of fewer and larger niches? There is now no bold maſs of ornament; and the largeſt, which is the organ-caſe, is violated by a conceit which a very faſtidious ſpectator would call a peep-hole. By candlelight all the rich ſhrine-work of the altar is loſt, as it is barely diſtinguiſhable from a plain wall. It is the opinion of a conſiderable critick, that the Gothic roof loſes its beauty in every degree in which it is rendered more flat*; an effect ſufficiently obvious upon a compariſon of the great centre arch and the heads of the windows with the expanſe of the new vaulting, with which they have an imperfect accordance. In the canopies of the ſtalls we are brought forward to the luxuriant Gothic of Henry VII. The application of the carved *ſubſellia* to the preſent reading-deſks is a new idea; Antiquaries well know that it is but rarely that the ſubjects of theſe carvings will bear light and expoſure. In all the old choirs they are frequent, and were made the reciprocal vehicle of ſatire between the regular and ſecular clergy. The vices of either, be they what they might, were exhibited in images groſſly indecorous. Here then is no adherence to *coſtume*. Conſidering the preſent chapel not as a reſtoration but an imitation of the ſtyles ſubſequent to the founder, where will the archetype of the organ-caſe be ſeen? The execution of the whole is exquiſite; and it might have been ſuppoſed that Mr. Wyatt would have recurred at leaſt to the tomb of Wm. Wykeham in Wincheſter cathedral, built by the biſhop himſelf, for the pureſt of all authorities in the minuter Gothic or ſhrine-work. In that church is an unrivalled ſeries of ſepulchral *ſacella*, including the whole of the 15th century, from Wykeham to Fox*. In the firſt-mentioned tomb all is ſimple and harmonious; the progreſſive richneſs of the other two, and the exuberant littleneſs, yet heavy in its effect, which diſtinguiſhes the laſt, appear to have been mutilated by Mr. W. without much diſcrimination.

"Yet, whatever diſpoſition for cenſure we may indulge for the moment, no mind, eſpecially a poetical mind, can quit this beautiful and highly decorated ſcene without ſentiments of the fulleſt gratification. The improvement adopted from Mr. W.'s plans at Merton and Baliol would have been more judicious and appropriate, had he condeſcended to conſult or follow the Gothic archetypes exiſting in both theſe colleges. Merton has a fine roof in its chapel, and Baliol a bay window of great beauty. The central points in Mr. W.'s new roofs are too flat, and the ramifications too few and plain for the manner he profeſſes to imitate. His plans at Magdalen have undergone the teſt of public opinion, but are as yet unexecuted†."

Such, Mr. Urban, are the ſentiments of Mr. Dallaway, in his "Anecdotes of the Arts in England," juſt publiſhed (p. 69—74); a work written and to be read *con amore*. They are, with all the candour of expreſſion, as

* Gilpin, Northern Tour, I. 17.

* "Theſe monuments are all engraved in the Monumenta Vetuſta of the Society of Antiquaries, vol. II. but not Wykeham's." EDIT.

† The late Mr. James Eſſex reſtored the altars of King's college, Cambridge, and Ely cathedral, to the juſt model of the Gothic originals. We are happy to add to his name, Mr. Wilkins, of Cambridge, whoſe lodge to Lord Fitzwilliam's ſeat, at Milton, near Peterborough, is a performance of pure Gothic that deſerves to be engraved for the publick. EDIT.

ſtrong

ſtrong a ſatire as his moſt envious rivals or inveterate enemies can urge againſt his ſkill in Gothic architecture, which it is clear to all the world he neither does underſtand, nor has the leaſt wiſh to make himſelf maſter of or improve. The man who could demoliſh ſuch a model of Gothic architecture as Bp. Beauchamp's chapel at Saliſbury, and knock about the rich and unparalleled ornaments of St. Stephen's chapel as if they were rotten bricks in an old wall, and then, with a littleneſs of mind that no man of ſcience would cheriſh, ſhut out every perſon of real curioſity from preſerving by drawings or deſcriptions ſome of the fineſt ſpecimens of our early painting, cannot be a ſcientific GOTHIC ARCHITECT. Every praiſe he can deſire is beſtowed on his portal and quadrangle at Chriſt-church, and the exterior of his library at Oriel, and the Pantheon in Oxford-ſtreet, and the *mauſolea* of lords Darnley and Yarborough. Here then let Mr. W. reſt his proud pretenſions, without riſking his fame in a contempt and demolition of antient Gothic*, and the ſubſtitution of fantaſtic heterogeneous mixture of his own modern. Let him do this, and CARTER is his friend. —A FRIEND OF J. CARTER†.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 10.

DR. HAGER has communicated to the editors of the laſt Monthly Magazine a fac-ſimile of one of the inſcribed bricks mentioned in your laſt, p. 599. He finds a reſemblance between the characters of that inſcription and thoſe at Perſepolis. It was ſuppoſed ſuch inſcriptions were confined to the ruins at the latter place; but M. Beauchamp, correſpondent of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, on his return from Bagdad, where he had reſided ſeveral years, brought to the learned Abbé Barthelemy ſpecimens of ſuch characters diſcovered on the bricks ſtill remaining in great numbers near Helleh, on the Euphrates, on the identical ſpot where, according to D'Anville, Rennell, and other geographers, the antient Babylon was ſituated. Beſides theſe bricks, M. Beauchamp found ſeveral cylinders, three inches in diameter, compoſed of a white ſubſtance, and covered with very ſmall writing, reſembling the inſcriptions at Perſepolis as deſcribed by Charden; alſo a number of blue ſtones with inſcriptions engraved on them. Mr. B.'s correſpondence was tranſlated from the French of the Journal des Sçavans, and inſerted in the European Magazine, 1792. M. Michaux, a French botaniſt, who has again accompanied Capt. Bauden in his voyage of diſcoveries, while at Bagdad procured, and lately brought to Paris, a fine inſcription found in that neighbourhood, containing characters like the Perſepolitan ones; of which M. Millin, keeper of the Cabinet of Antiques, has procured a plaſter caſt to be made, to circulate copies among the Literati, one of which is ſoon expected in London. This is 1¼ foot by 1. The bricks now at the Eaſt-India houſe are of two kinds, one dried in the ſun, the other baked in a furnace, exactly correſponding with Herodotus's deſcription of the materials of Babylon, confirmed by Joſephus, who ſays, the like were employed at the tower of Babel*, and one of the pillars of Seth.

A queſtion ariſes, Whether theſe inſcriptions are to be read horizontally, and from the left-hand or from the right, or perpendicularly or from bottom to top? Niebuhr and Tychſen incline to the former opinion, that they are to be read horizontally from left to right; Raſpe perpendicularly; and Wahl, that they run at leaſt ſometimes from right to left. Hyde and Witte, profeſſors at Roſtock, thought them fanciful ſcrawls or ornaments†. Niebuhr made out three different alphabets among them, one of which Tychſen employed to decypher part of the inſcription, but gained no converts to his ſentiments. Col. Vallancey thinks they bear a ſtrong reſemblance to the Iriſh Ogham; but Sir William Jones deems them ſo complex, and the vari-

* "The ambition of producing novelty, ſo conſpicuous in the preſent age, does not promiſe well for the national architecture. A happy imitation is of much more value than defective original; and to copy excellence with ſpirit and character is a teſt of no inferior ability." Dallaway, p. 159.

† It is but proper to obſerve, that the coincidence of ſubject with that in p. 700 is entirely accidental; neither of the writers having ſeen the other's letter. EDIT.

* Could it be ſuch as the Iſraelites were compelled to make in Egypt? If ſo, the opinion that they were the labourers employed in building the pyramids is at once done away. EDIT.

† Such the famous *written* mountains have afforded after cloſe inveſtigation. Editions

ations ſo numerous, as to preclude an opinion that they could be ſymbols of articulate ſounds.

Dr. H. propoſes to lay theſe and other opinions in a larger work before the publick, and by that means throw if poſſible ſome farther light on the ſubject. Yours, &c. D. H D.

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 15.

AS an addition to the Collections which have been formed reſpecting the Antiquities of the county of Surrey, permit me to offer a few notes which I made laſt ſummer in paſſing through the antient borough of Haſlemere.

Haſlemere is a place of great antiquity, but ſuffered much during the wars between the Saxons and the Danes. In the reign of Edward IV. it received ſummonſes to ſend members to Parliament. It has a weekly market on Tueſdays, and is diſtant 42 miles from London.

The church ſtands in an agreeable ſituation half a mile out of the town, adjoining to which is the parſonage, enlivened with a charming proſpect of woodland and diſtant hills. The following inſcriptions are taken from the inſide of the church.

1. "Sacred to the memory of
JAMES MORE MOLYNEUX, eſq.
who repreſented in parliament
this antient borough of Haſlemere;
an honour ſeveral of his anceſtors
had before arrived at.
He was the eldeſt ſon of
Sir More Molyneux, of Loſely, in this county,
and, during the time
he was a burgeſs for this town,
he fulfilled the important truſt
his conſtituents were pleaſed to repoſe in
him
with ſpirit, aſſiduity, pleaſure, and fidelity;
and died confeſſedly
a promiſing ornament of his family
and country,
on the 24th of June, 1759, in the 36th
year of his age.
As a laſting memorial of the
grateful acknowledgement due to this corporation,
who conferred upon him
ſo diſtinguiſhing a mark of their eſteem,
this ſtone is here erected"

2. "Here lieth the body of Sir Robert Auſten, bart. of Tenterden in Kent, who departed this life Feb. 13th, 1772, in the 64th year of his age."

Here are alſo monumental inſcriptions over the graves of

Margaret the wife of William Yalden, aged 82.

William Yalden, aged 91.

William Yalden (his ſon), aged 84.

Anne, relict of the Rev. William Joynes, aged 87.

Elizabeth Joynes (her daughter), aged 80.

Through the liberality of a lady of ample fortune, ſeveral curious fragments of painted glaſs have been placed in the Eaſtern window of this church, repreſenting in various compartments,

1. Saint Matthew.
2. Our Saviour's Aſcenſion.
3. Saint Mark.
4. Adam and Eve in Paradiſe.
5. The Nativity.
6. Noah going into the Ark.
7. Saint Luke.
8. Saul thrown from his horſe; his attendants offering him aſſiſtance: "Savl, Savl, qvid perſecv'is me?"
9. Offering of the Wiſe Men. Among the numerous preſents, I diſtinguiſhed ſome fine hams, poultry, and mutton.
10. Saint John.

This ſingular painting, apparently of antient date, is ſecured on the outſide from accidental injury by wire.

The nave is ſeparated from the tranſept by four pointed arches reſting on low round pillars. Part of a wooden ſcreen remaining under the chancel arch. The font is a large octagonal ſtone ſupported on a pillar correſponding with it. On one of the bells is inſcribed "Peace and good neighbourhood." HUGH PETERS.

RETROSPECT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—ESSAY XVII.

WERE we to extend our views to the Continent with an intention of particularizing the various commotions which aroſe, and the jarring intereſts which exiſted at this time, in the different courts, it would carry us into a field of too extenſive limits for our deſign; we muſt therefore content ourſelves with obſerving them ſo far only as they intimately concern the politics and conduct of our own country. Totally diſintereſted as was Great Britain in their diſſentions at this period, except as her ſovereign was elector of Hanover, or as it might reſpect (the now-hackneyed term) *the balance of power*, better in every point of view would it have been for her, if ſhe had quietly left them to ſettle their commotions

motions among themſelves; but intereſting herſelf too deeply in the affairs of the Continent, ſhe appeared even impatient to embroil herſelf once more in a war, from which could reſult only diſappointment, if not diſgrace and diſcontent.

With the intention of making a powerful diverſion in the Netherlands, and diſtreſſing France in her moſt vital parts, 16,000 Britiſh troops were embarked for Flanders; and matters being accommodated with Pruſſia, whereby the ſafety of Hanover was ſecured, they were joined by as many Hanoverians and 6000 Heſſians, and the whole put under the command of the Earl of Stair. After a ſhew of activity, as if ſome action of conſequence was to be attempted, the troops ſuddenly went into winter quarters, and nothing of moment was atchieved.

Admiral Matthews, being appointed to command the fleet in the Mediterranean, was exceedingly active, and conſiderably diſtreſſed the enemy both in their commerce and in their hoſtile preparations. But the fleet under Admiral Vernon, and the army headed by Gen. Wentworth in the Weſt Indies, by no means retrieved their loſt reputation; but at laſt returned to England with the ſhattered remains of their forces; whilſt Gen. Oglethorp, with a handful of men, ſecured the colony of Georgia againſt a powerful fleet and army commanded by Don Manuel de Montcano, and not only ſecured the colony, but attacked them with ſuch ſpirit and judgment as to oblige them to abandon the enterprize.

The parliament being met, the meaſures of government underwent a cloſe ſcrutiny; particularly the ſubjecting England to a grievous and expenſive war for the ſake of Hanover. In this inveſtigation the Earl Stanhope, ſeconded by the Earl of Sandwich, greatly ſignalized himſelf. Their judicious and well-timed remarks were followed up by a moſt pointed ſpeech from the Earl of Cheſterfield; ſhewing the abſurd and iniquitous practice of hiring mercenaries from that very Electorate, for the defence of which Britain was groaning under a load of accumulated taxes, whilſt the Electorate contributed nothing towards the expence which was incurred for its own ſecurity, but even received levy-money from Great Britain, for thoſe troops which had been long raiſed on its own account. But all the endeavours of the oppoſition to bring the miniſtry to a recollection of their late aſſertions, or to raiſe in them a ſenſe of ſhame, were entirely in vain, for they quaſhed every meaſure which in the leaſt tended to curb their late-aſſumed power, and carried every other which had the ſanction of the Court with a determined majority.

The next ſevere conteſt which aroſe in parliament was occaſioned by the miniſtry's bringing in a bill to lower the duties on ſpirits, and to iſſue licences at a moderate ſum to the retailing thereof, in lieu of the very high duties which had been ſome years before impoſed with an intention of prohibiting the immoderate uſe of them. Indeed, the interference of Parliament had been moſt highly neceſſary both before and at the time this bill was introduced; for ſo generally had the vice become, through the cheap rate at which foreign ſpirits were then retailed, that the lower claſſes of the people, through their immoderate uſe, were ſunk into ſuch a ſtate of profligacy as would have reflected diſgrace on the moſt uncivilized community. Indeed, invitations were publickly expoſed, offering to ſell a ſufficient quantity of thoſe abominable compounds, for the expence of a penny or twopence, to reduce a perſon to a complete ſtate of *intoxication!* And ſo generally were theſe invitations attended to, that the poor were daily thereby conſuming their health, ruining their families, and rendering the receptacles for theſe deluded characters the ſcenes of the moſt filthy vice, riot, execration, and blaſphemy. But as the former law had in no caſe bettered the morals of the people, and had greatly injured the revenues of the nation, as the whole face of the ſtatute was evaded by the clandeſtine trade to which it gave the greateſt encouragement, and from which perhaps larger ſupplies had been obtained than could have been in the regular channel; it was ſuppoſed that the propoſed meaſure would advance the price of the liquors in ſuch a degree as to place them above the finances of the moſt abject of the people, and yet allow a conſiderable conſumption; the duties on which, and the produce of the licences for the dealers therein, it was expected, would add no inconſiderable ſum to the receipts of the Cuſtoms. Though theſe were the intended and expected effects of

of the bill, yet the miniſtry found it ſtrongly oppoſed by the Lords Hervey, Gower, Cheſterfield, and the whole bench of the Biſhops; but it was at laſt carried, with ſome amendments, and did in a great meaſure anſwer the end propoſed.

His Majeſty having cloſed the parliament on the 21ſt day of April, he ſoon after, accompanied by the Duke of Cumberland, &c. ſet out for Germany.

At the opening of the campaign of 1743, the queen of Hungary had experienced ſuch a change of fortune as to behold her enemies retreating before her forces in all directions, accompanied with the pleaſing proſpect of now being able to oblige them to make full reſtitution for all the injuries which ſhe had received during the war. The Britiſh forces having already taken the field, under the command of the Earl of Stair, ſoon found themſelves oppoſed by a ſuperior number of the French; and when the army was joined by his Majeſty and the duke on the 9th of June, it was ſo encompaſſed by that of the enemy, that all ſupplies were entirely cut off, and the troops in danger of ſtarving. Seeing no other reſource, his Majeſty determined to endeavour to force his paſſage to Hanover, where was a reinforcement of 12,000 Hanoverians and Heſſians; for this purpoſe he quitted Aſchaffenburgh on the 26th day of June, which was immediately taken poſſeſſion of by the French; and before he had advanced any conſiderable diſtance, he found that a body of 30,000 French had croſſed the river, and poſted themſelves in the moſt advantageous ſituation at Dettingen, in the line of his march. In this ſituation, with his retreat entirely cut off, he found his army cooped up in a narrow plain, circumſcribed in every direction by hills, woods, the river, or the enemy; and had the imprudent courage of the duke de Gramont but been reſtrained, there probably would have been no reſource for the Engliſh army, but to have fought with almoſt the certainty of an entire defeat, or to have ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war. But the enemy foregoing all theſe advantages advanced to the plain, where the courage, intrepidity, and firmneſs of the Britiſh infantry ſoon determined the fate of the day. The enemy were defeated at all points, and being forced to repaſs the river they ſuſtained the loſs of 3000 men; and, had this victory been properly improved, there was the greateſt probability that they muſt have experienced a total diſcomfiture. In this battle his Majeſty and the Duke manifeſted the greateſt courage, and expoſed themſelves, whilſt encouraging their men, to the moſt imminent dangers, being continually exerting themſelves in the warmeſt parts of the action. As ſoon as the battle was ended, the king proceeded on his march to Hanover; and though the army received very conſiderable reinforcements, not only of the Hanoverians and Heſſians, but alſo of 20,000 Dutch auxiliaries, yet nothing of moment was thereby accompliſhed, but the whole went into winter-quarters in the month of September following.

T. Mot, F. S. M.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban, *July* 20.

TO my laſt unpremeditated conjectures on animalcular diſorders, p. 691, give leave to add a few ſupplemental conſiderations.

It will, I believe, be found, that, in the cure of the Syphilis, guaiacum, china root, ſarſaparilla, ſaſſafras, mezereum, the Peruvian bark, cicuta, ſaponaria, dulcamara, the muriated barytes, the oxydes of copper and of iron, the nitrous acid, the volatile alkali, &c. &c. are very fallacious remedies in this diſorder; and that it is in vain to truſt to active and robuſt exerciſes, evacuations, ſudorifics, ſweeteners of the blood, vegetable diet, milk, or nutritious food; and that mercury is the only effectual remedy for this diſeaſe.

Theſe conſiderations have led me to ſuſpect that the cauſe of the ſyphilis has not been ſufficiently inveſtigated, and that this diſorder may *poſſibly* be occaſioned by animalcula; for it is well known, that mercury is the moſt effectual deſtroyer of animalcula in the *materia medica*.

This hypotheſis, I ſuppoſe, may be treated with diſdain by ſome of the faculty; but no matter. If it ſhould excite any farther enquiry it will be of uſe; if it ſhould be thought a groundleſs chimera, it may ſink into oblivion, like many other theories in phyſic.

Podalirius Junior.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, Aug.* 8.

THE following letter of Dr. Hildesley, Bp. of Sodor and Mann, has reached my hands since the publication of his Memoirs; and contains, amongst other matter, an anecdote respecting the celebrated Hales of Teddington, and his first tutor, the Bishop's father, which cannot but be entertaining to your readers. B. *.*

* Bp. HILDESLEY *to Dr.* TATHWELL, *Physician at* Stamford.

"What is become of my Manks patient?" cries my good friend at Stamford. "Is he committed to the bowells of the Earth, or the depths of the sea?"—Neither as yet, my dear sir: *adhuc spiro et vivo.*

"As I had spun out all the symptoms or diagnostics of my complaint, I conceived it needless to trouble you with repetitions, though what physicians are but too often obliged to hear. And I am apt to believe that variation of prescriptions, though often necessary, is yet oftener used to gratify the *impatience* of the complainant, than to answer the necessity of the case.

"The expectation of some time seeing me in England is still to be entertained, if you think it worth entertaining: and I must answer you, as I have several of my friends on that head, by observing, that the summit of human pleasure, in this earthly fluctuating state, consists in *expectation.* So I tell our merchants here, that their chief pleasure is not so much in the thought of what they got by the last voyage, as what they hope to have from the next. And thus I satisfy my expecting friends in England, "that had I been with them this summer, the gratification of seeing me would have been now over; whereas they still enjoy the pleasure of expecting to have me amongst them the next. Enough of this descant on *expectation:* and yet, before I quit it, I must take leave to congratulate you, not only on the possession of the expected first fruits of your nuptials, but I hope by this time upon the *prospect* of a further increase.

"You are very kind in furnishing your Siberian friend with some intelligence and anecdotes on the state of men and things of the world; of which we, a little part of floating amphibious part of it, are furnished with very late and sparing notices: nor do the inhabitants here, I believe, much care how little notice is taken of them.

"However, obscure and inconsiderable as we really are, and as some are content to be, the present supervisor of spiritual affairs here thought good to call his clergy together, to join him in address to his present Majesty, like the rest, partly condoleing and partly congratulatory. This honour we thought ourselves entitled to, from being as much of the establishment ecclesiastical as other parts of his Majesty's British dominions. I judged it therefore our duty (not to say our *interest*) to let his Majesty know we were not only obedient, but grateful subjects; having in mind the particular obligations we are under for the protection we share in common with others, whilst we are exempt from bearing any part of the burthen of the war; for, instead of paying either tax or excise, we acknowledge the receipt of one hundred pounds annually from his royal grandfather, toward the support of our poorer clergy *. I do not mean to retail the contents of our address (which possibly you might see in the Gazette of the beginning of February), but to acquaint you how providentially wise we were, in a desire to remind our new monarch of his predecessor's benevolence to the church of *Mona.*

But, though we were told our compliment was graciously accepted from the hands of our metropolitan †, to whom I transmitted it, the most significant proof of its reception we chose to *expect* from the next pay-day at the Exchequer; which was answered accordingly. And we have now the pleasure to expect the like from year to year, or rather from quarter to quarter; for so punctually and so often are our expectations gratified. Well said, loyal church of Mann! and well done, good King George III. Small as this benefaction may sound in a wealthy Englishman's ear, it has been the chief support of some of the Manks clergy for years; the poorest of which now lives as well as any rector of fourscore or a hundred can in England.

"Some of my partial friends seem to wonder that I dont put in for a vacancy among the translations now at hand; but I should wonder more at myself if I did. The weight of the station and trust I am already honoured with is full as much as my weak shoulders can bear. If I have no other mark of wisdom, I have a claim to that no insignificant one of *knowing when I am well.*

"And now, sir, give me leave to ask you, in what clement clime you think the *olive-branch* bids fairest to sprout; and whether it is likely to blossom and bear fruit before the close of the present blood shedding season? It seems to me to be dying away for want of being watered with the prolifick showers of humanity, the springs of which, I fear, are lower than ever.

"Are you not much pleased at her royal Highness's choice of Dr. Young to succeed

* See Butler's Memoirs of Hildesley, p. 306, 307.

† Dr. John Gilbert, Abp. of York.

her

her late clerk of the closet? It is unaccountable that so good and so ingenious a man should have lain so long unnoticed and unrewarded*.

"His worthy predecessor Dr. Hales made me happy in an uninterrupted correspondence of upwards of thirty years†; and consequently I have a sensible loss of him by his death. I had a letter from him a few weeks before, of two folio pages, close wrote; at the conclusion of which he says, "This is a long letter from one in his 84th year." My father had the honour of his earliest erudition, as a private preceptor, at his rectory house in Kent; but soon discovering his too improveable genius, especially in the philosophical way, to be confined to a country parson's institutions, he was sent to Cambridge, which I believe was not originally intended‡. The Doctor afterwards shewed his regard to his first tutor, by transferring some share of it to his less worthy son.

"I scarce see a publick paper but what reminds me of my own mortality, by certifying me of the death of some of my friends; among the rest the worthy and ingenious Mr. Richardson has taken his flight. For want of room, and also to save the trouble of transcribing, I here send you his and a young lady's opinion of immodestly facetious *Shandy* ‖; to which I refer you, for relief from this unmerciful tedious visit of your friend and servant,

M. S. MANN."

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 14.

IN answer to the enquiries of your correspondent *Mowbraiensis*, p. 547, after Bishop *Fowler*, I have to observe, that

Edward Fowler, afterwards bishop of Gloucester, was born, 1632, at Westerleigh, co. Gloucester, of which his father William was vicar, and ejected for non-conformity, 1662. He was educated at the college school at Gloucester under William Russell, who had married his sister, and in the beginning of 1650 became clerk, and, 1653, one of the chaplains, of Corpus Christi, Oxford, and in the latter year B.A. He took the degree of M.A. at Trinity college, Cambridge, and afterwards at Oxford, 1656, and became chaplain to Annabella Countess Dowager of Kent, who presented him to the rectory of Northill, co. Bedford. Having been educated in Presbyterian principles, he did not conform early; but his excellent moral writings recommended him to Abp. Sheldon, who collated him, 1673, to the rectory of Allhallows, Bread street; 1675-6, he was installed into the fourth prebend of Gloucester cathedral; and succeeded Dr. Prickett, bishop of Gloucester, 1681, in the vicarage of St. Giles, Cripplegate; and the same year accumulated the degrees of B. and D.D. His defence of the Protestant religion rendered him obnoxious to the Court, and in all probability drew on him a malicious prosecution, 1685, by some of his parishioners, alledging that he was guilty of *Whiggism*, &c.; and, after a trial at Doctors Commons, he was suspended for having acted several things contrary to the Canons of the Church. He was the second who signed the resolution not to read King James's declaration; and, 1691, was nominated to the see of Gloucester on the refusal of Bp. Frampton to take the oaths. In this dignity he died at Chelsea, Aug. 26, 1714. His epitaph in *Hendon* church is in Mr. Lysons's Environs of London, III. 9; by which it appears, that he died in the 82d year of his age, having "appproved himself worthy of his dignity, by a faithful and diligent discharge of his pastoral office, till disabled by age and bodily infirmities," and was buried in the grave of his first wife within that church, "leaving behind him, in the excellent treatises published by himself, lasting monuments of learning, judgement, piety, and Christian temper of mind." These are, "The Principles and Practices of

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* Dr. Young's appointment, in 1761, was at the advanced age of eighty years! He died in April 1765.

† Now, long since, irrecoverably lost; *Foliis, proh pudor, flagrante caudne!*

‡ The Bishop's father was the Rev. Mark Hildesley, then rector of Murston near Sittingbourne, to which he was presented, in 1694, by Sir Thomas Hales, bart. of Beakesbourne, in Kent, and John Hales, esq. of the Inner Temple, London, brothers of Dr. Stephen Hales; who was born in 1677. (His grandfather was created a baronet by King Charles II.) In 1696, Dr. Hales was entered a penfioner of Bene't college, in Cambridge, and was admitted a fellow in 1703. "The bent of his genius to Natural Philosophy *began soon to shew itself.* Botany was his first study, in which he took infinite pains *when he was a very young man.*" See the Biograph. Dictionary in 15 vols. 8vo.

‖ These desirable pieces are not found with the letters obligingly sent me. B.

certain moderate Divines of the Church of England, abuſively called *Latitudinarians*, truly repreſented and defended," 1670 and 1671, 8vo; "The Deſign of Chriſtianity," 1671 and 1676, 8vo; attacked by John Bunyan, and defended by the Biſhop in a tract, intituled, "Dirt wiped off, or a manifeſt Diſcovery of the groſs Ignorance, Erroneouſneſs, and moſt unchriſtian and wicked Spirit of one John Bunyan, Lay-preacher in Bedford, which he hath ſhewed in a vile Pamphlet publiſhed by him againſt the Deſign of Chriſtianity," 1672, 4to; "*Libertas Evangelica*, or a Diſcourſe of Chriſtian Liberty, being a further Purſuance of the Argument of the Deſign of Chriſtianity," 1680, 8vo; four tracts againſt Popery, 1683, 4, 7, 4to; two on the Trinity, againſt the Socinians; "An Anſwer to the Paper delivered by Mr. Aſhton at his Execution," 1695, 8vo; and 18 ſermons, enumerated in Letſome's Preacher's Aſſiſtant (only ten of them in the Biographia Britannica and Biographical Dictionary). One of theſe ſermons, preached on the death of Queen Mary, 1695, is diſtinguiſhed from one whoſe text is Job. ii. 10, on the diſingenuity and unreaſonableneſs of repining at afflicting providences, 1707; but theſe were probably only two editions of the ſame diſcourſe.

He married, firſt, Anne, daughter of Arthur Bernardiſton, of the Inner Temple, eſq. maſter in chancery, who died Dec. 19, 1696, and by whom he had three ſons, Nathaniel, Edward, and Richard; and five daughters, Anne, Anne, Suſannah, Elizabeth, and Mary; of whom Edward, Richard, Suſannah, Elizabeth, and Mary, ſurvived him. His ſecond wife was Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Dr. Ezekiah Burton, dau. of Ralph Trevor, of London, merchant. By the will of his youngeſt ſon, Richard, the bodies of the biſhop and his firſt wife were removed into a vault made in the church-yard with thoſe of his ſecond ſon and his wife.

Theſe particulars of him and his works are taken from Athenæ Oxonienſes, II. 1029; Faſti, II. 101, 112; and the Biographia Britannica and Biographical Dictionary. A portrait of the biſhop by Kneller was engraved in mezzotinto by Smith, 1717.

In that excellent work of Mr. Faber's, intituled, "Horæ Hebraicæ," juſt publiſhed, there is ſome great want of connection between the notes p. 24, 25, of vol. I. E. E*.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 10.

RECOLLECTING to have ſeen in one of the daily papers, printed a few years ago, a copy of a memorial preſented to his Majeſty on behalf of Admiral Nelſon, in which was enumerated a long catalogue of important ſervices performed in defence of his country; and, as he has ſince that time very conſiderably added to the number of naval victories obtained over our foreign enemies; I have taken the liberty to requeſt one of your intelligent correſpondents to collect a correct liſt of all the naval atchievements of that gallant hero, with the number of ſhips taken and deſtroyed in each action, and to ſend it for inſertion in your excellent Magazine. I am perſuaded that you will very willingly record whatever tends to diſplay the ſuperior bravery of Old England's ſailors, as I am ſure that ſuch a catalogue would be read with exulting pleaſure by every ſincere friend to this happy country.

Yours, &c. G. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Briſtol, Aug.* 5.

AS I underſtand the publick may, in the courſe of a ſhort time, expect a new and enlarged edition of Harwood's Claſſics, I thought it might not be improper to propoſe ſome alterations, whereby this treatiſe, as I conceived, might be conſiderably improved. The propoſitions I would offer to the conſideration of the editor are the following:

1. That no edition be inſerted in the volume without its character being ſketched; and that this ſhould be done either by adding the words "a good or a bad edition;" or rather, that the editions be placed in ſuch order that their deſerts may be known from their ſituation.

2. That the beſt editions of Hebrew Bibles be inſerted.

3. That the beſt editions of Latin Bibles be inſerted.

4. That the beſt editions of Greek Lexicons be inſerted, as Scapula, &c.

5. That the beſt editions of Latin Dictionaries be inſerted.

6. That the beſt edition of ſuch authors as Grotius, Eraſmus, Buchanan, Scaliger, &c.

Perhaps it may be objected to my latter

latter propoſitions, that they have nothing to do with editions of the Claſſics. I allow it; but anſwer, no more have thoſe of the New Teſtament or Fathers*, which are to be met with in former editions. The truth is, that Harwood himſelf well knew, that, although theſe did not ſtrictly belong to the title of his work, they would make it of far more general utility: of courſe we may expect to ſee mentioned with diſtinguiſhed approbation thoſe noble editions of the Claſſics which have been lately offered to the world by Mr. Wakefield, as alſo that *chef-d'œuvre* of literature Porſon's Euripides. There are likewiſe many editions of Bleau, Janſon, and the Griffins, heretofore omitted, which will be found to well merit the editor's notice. I have only to add, that it is to be hoped the innumerable typographical errors, which had crept into every page of the former editions, will in the next be expunged and corrected.

I would recommend to the editor, before he inſerts the commendations ſo laviſhly beſtowed in former editions of Harwood† upon Buck's Poetæ Minores Græci, printed 1652, to look if he can diſcover any of thoſe beauties which the Doctor has ſo minutely particularized.

Here follow a few editions, which, if the editor thinks proper, he may inſert, and whoſe goodneſs may be depended on.

Scapulæ Lexicon, fol. à Wetſtein, 1680.

Paſſoris Lexicon, 12mo. Elz. Lug. Bat. 1640.

Alex. ab Alex. Vaſcoſan. Paris, 8vo, 1549, editio princeps.

Buchan. Rerum Scoticarum Hiſtoria. Apud Elz. 8vo, Ultraject. 1668, edit. opt.

Grotius de Veritate. 12mo, Elzev. 1674, 1680; the former the beſt edit.

—— de Veritate. 12mo, Hagæ Comitis, 1729.

Cluverii Geographia. Apud Elzev. 12mo, 1677.

Eraſmi Colloquia. 8vo, Rotterdam, à Leers, 1693.

Buchannani Poemata. A Wetſtein, 12mo, 1687.

Yours, &c. BIBLOPHILOS.

* As alſo many others, ſuch as Euphormionis Satyricon, Alex. ab Alex. &c.

† See edit. IV. p. 116.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 15.

I WAS ſurprized at finding the following definition of the *pope's eye* in Dr. Johnſon's Dictionary, edit. 1799, 4to:

"Pope's eye (from *pope* and *eye*), the gland ſurrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh. Why ſo called I know not."

Now, though I know no more than the Doctor *why* it ſhould be ſo called in common acceptation, or whether he be right in his definition of the part to which the name is given, I cannot but ſuſpect that *pope's eye* is a vulgar miſnomer for *poplitical*, q. d. arteries; for, though *poples* is the claſſical name for the *back* of the thigh, that is not a reaſon why the vulgar may not have confuſed it with the *front*.

Boyer, in his French Dictionary, explains the *pope's eye* in a leg of mutton "le morceau *gras*."

Yours, &c. A QUERIST.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 18.

RETURNED from my winter's labours in the metropolis to that agreeable retirement I had occaſion to deſcribe in p. 131, I thus take the earlieſt opportunity of renewing my correſpondence with you, and in the firſt place thus to correct the miſprinted ſemicolon after *inflicted* (col. 1, l. 53), which ſhould have followed *brethren*.

I was pleaſed to find the memoirs of Dr. W. B. Stevens, p. 106, have been neatly reprinted in the laſt Edinburgh or Scotch Magazine.

In vol. LXX. p. 934, a correſpondent (who gives a very inadequate idea of that beautiful church of Tonge, in Shropſhire) enquires for the origin of a ſingular cuſtom annually obſerved there, of placing a garland of flowers round the effigies of an antient monument, to the memory of a *Vernon*. In the Appendix to the ſecond volume of the Hiſtory of Staffordſhire, lately publiſhed, p. 11, is the following curious explanation of the above cuſtom, proving it to be a tenure:

"Roger de la Zouch, being antiently lord of this manor of Tonge, granted to Henry de Hugefort three yard lands, three meſſuages, and certain woods, lying in Norton and Shaw, in this parish, with other privileges, rendering yearly to him and his heirs a chaplet of roſes on St. John Baptiſt's day, in cafe he or they ſhould be then at Tonge; if not, then to be put upon the image of the Bleſſed Virgin in the church of Tonge for all ſervices. But, ſince

since the removal of such images, the Fosters, the owners of the said land, every year put the said chaplet about the wrist of the statue of the man lying upon this monument."

In the same Appendix, p. 9, Mr. Green's Museum at Lichfield is mentioned as lately sold; but the author seems not then apprized, that all the curious local Antiquities were previously obtained by Mr. Wright, an ingenious surgeon, of that city, who, from his earliest youth having a great fondness for the pursuit, has already formed a very considerable museum.

Permit me to conclude for the present with the following extract from the Birmingham Gazette; which, besides affording amusement to some of your readers, may assist in promoting the welfare of an excellent charity:

"Sir, *July* 30.

"As I last year, on the annual festival at Great-Barr, had the satisfaction of expressing in your paper my sentiments on the masterly performance of that ingenious artist Mr. Eginton, then recently put up in its elegant chapel*; permit me once more to express the twofold pleasure I received on the 26th instant, when both the eye and the ear were truly delighted at the opening of a beautiful organ, erected by Mr. Woodward, of Birmingham, and presented by Joseph Scott, esq. and which a celebrated professional lady lately pronounced to be of an 'uncommonly fine quality of tone, and in every respect faultless.' But how great was my astonishment to find a combination of talents there met rarely equalled out of the metropolis!

"Mr. *Weston* having offered his excellent services on this occasion, was permitted, through the indulgence of the Committee, to bring a selection of the Blue-coat charity-boys and girls, to perform with Mr. Buggins and Master Jones those enchanting anthems, hymns, &c. which had a few Sundays before highly gratified a Birmingham audience, and contributed much emolument to that excellent institution. To the spirit, delicacy, and precision, of those performers was added the fine tenor voice of Mr. Brown, of Orton on the Hill, the very admirable contra-tenor of Mr. Ward, of Repton, Derbyshire, and the brilliant and sweet tones of the little *protegée* of the Historian of Staffordshire, Master Chamberlain†, who, to the astonishment of a genteel and large congregation, sung 'He shall feed his Flock,' 'Pious Orgies,' 'He was Eyes unto the Blind,' with an extensive compass and richness of voice seldom heard, and a taste which had evidently been copiously imbibed from his celebrated instructor, young Elliott.

"The utmost praise is likewise due to the Rev. Mr. Bousquet, for a most admirable discourse on the occasion, which not only exhibited a clear and excellent history of the origin of such festivals, but also directed the attention of the audience to the charm and utility of *sacred music*, with a simple elegance of language that could not fail to impress every hearer with a proper sense of its divine influence. This discourse was followed by Mr. Weston's beautiful hymn of 'Praise ye the Lord,' with the happiest effect. And I am authorized to say that, at the request of Mr. Weston, the same musical performers have promised their most desirable assistance at the next charitable meeting in October, when the Rev. Henry White, of Lichfield, has likewise kindly offered to preach on the occasion; and doubtless the fund will derive ample benefit from such generous exertions." Yours, &c. G. W.

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 12.

To several of your correspondents who have noticed my letter, inserted p. 383, I am much obliged, particularly to the gentleman who signs Z. p. 609, for his candid, sensible, and disinterested answer. He has convinced me *a posthumous* bequest, in the manner I proposed, for the benefit of the poor, would be *null* and unavailing; and he has supported his opinion by quotations from the *Mortmain* act which are irresistible. To the laws of our country we must submit, though they cramp and confine those purer and better sources of joy which flow from the affections and the heart, and may perhaps ultimately be destructive of general happiness and order. I should be happy, Mr. Urban, to peruse in your pages the *scheme* your correspondent hints at, by which a posthumous benefaction might be legally invested and directed, so as to improve the morals and promote the happiness of a whole parish. These are desirable objects, and will prove powerful incentives to worthy and charitable deeds. Humanity and liberality are refined virtues; they improve the heart and meliorate the affections, and give dignity and peace to our last moments; which have no advantage over others but in this delightful employment of exerting their wealth, and the prospect of having their beneficence recorded in the volume of Heaven. I am led to these thoughts, Mr. Urban, from the scenes

* History of Staffordshire, II. 106.

† Ibid. Appendix, p. 1.

ſcenes of deep-retired diſtreſs I have frequently viewed in the cheerleſs *huts* of poverty the laſt winter, where multitudes have periſhed through *lack of bread* and neceſſary cloathing*. Could their anguiſh and ſufferings be more generally known,

"Vice in his high career would ſtand appal'd, [think."
And heedleſs rambling Impulſe learn to

But ſuch dreadful misfortunes of the human race are too complicated for my arrangement, and are capable of regulation only by Him who pervades at one glance the relation of *each* to *all*.

Yours, &c. AN OLD MAN.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 15.

THE expreſſion "Britanniarum Rex," when it firſt appeared, was objected to by many for having no higher authority than Pliny. Though that may be the caſe with regard to the word "Britanniæ," yet we have many copies of Horace which maintain his authority for the uſe of the word "Galliæ" in the plural number, as we have now uſed the word "Britanniæ."

"Te non paventes funera Galliæ,
"Duræque tellus audit Hiberniæ."

Carmin. Ode XIV. lib. IV.

The inhabitants of the two Gauls.

Yours, &c. CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug* 16.

AMUSED and duped as we are by agricultural purſuits and ſhews of cattle, I take the liberty of obſerving, by means of your wide-extending and valuable Miſcellany, that, in my opinion, the very great number of theſe exhibitions themſelves, and the value of the prizes given to thoſe who produce the beſt cattle, are in ſome degree the cauſe of proviſions being ſtill kept at their preſent high price. In the firſt place, farmers who make a conſtant practice of attending theſe ſhews, not only ſpend a conſiderable ſum of money in their journeys, which would be better in their pockets, and which unſettle them, perhaps, and make them forget that home which ought ever to be ſweet to them; but it alſo ſtands to reaſon, that their farms muſt be managed the worſe the more they are abſent from them. In the next place, the cattle produced at theſe exhibitions is in general ſo loaded with blubber *(ſit verbo venia)*, that we may ſuppoſe, and with reaſon, their feeders are more in the intereſt of the tallow-chandler than the butcher. To introduce the cuſtom of killing ſheep or oxen ſo enormouſly fat as to be unable to friſk and bound in the paſture, and in conſequence rendered almoſt uſeleſs for the table, can never be attended with any good effect. Again: what a memorable epoch muſt it be in a farmer's life, to be complimented for his breed of cattle by ſuch high and puiſſant men as the D. of N. the D. of B. the E. of E. and a long train of ſuch characters! I am inclined to think, however, that theſe compliments, inſtead of making the farmer apply to the improvement of his breed for the general good and benefit of his countrymen, have rather quite the contrary effect. They lay the foundation for the growth of very high and deſtructive notions; they make them conſider themſelves above the level of thoſe with whom they were before content to aſſociate; and are a great means of deſtroying all that mercy and compaſſion for their poorer brother, who ſpends his life in their ſervice, which formerly was, and ought ever to be, the great characteriſtick of the Engliſh Farmer. Would I could reſcue the Great Engliſh Farmer from all that ſuperfluity of indecorous duſt and dirt with which he is covered and laid low!

I read with great pleaſure the ſentiments of a Southern Fauniſt, p. 588; and I thank Heaven every day of my life, that I live in a pariſh where there is not ſuch a monſter as a great farmer in exiſtence. The conſequences are, we have no deſtructive ſpeculations, but all proceed in the beaten track; attend to the rearing of poultry and other things of that kind, which great farmers are above attending to; have no fine faſhionable dreſſes from the milliners at the neighbouring town; all more civil in their deportment, have no proud looks, are happy in accommodating their neighbours, are much more conſtant in their attendance at church, better behaved during the ſervice, and, in every point of view, much more reſpectable members of ſociety.

A Friend to the Golden Days of good Queen Beſs.

Mr.

* An aged cripple, almoſt naked, applied in the ſeverity of winter to an overſeer in my pariſh for a *coat* to ſhelter him from the inclemency of the weather. The benevolent reply of this *humane* guardian of the poor was, "The next *coat* you have, I promiſe you, ſhall be a *wooden furtout*."

Mr. URBAN, *O. Aug.* 20.

THE ingenious artist, who so pointedly exposes the progress of architectural innovation in your Magazine of universal critical intelligence, noticed the *incumbrance* of pews in the churches he specifies; though he does not reprobate the nuisance with that asperity that I should expect from his professional pen. He has, however, in this instance touched a chord so consonant to my feelings, that, though I form no pretensions to a critical skill in building, my nerves spontaneously thrill in exact unison with it.

How far the intrusion of pews into churches may now be countenanced by law, I will not presume to decide; but I will venture the assertion, that such erections are a gross violation of all ideas of equity, a flagrant insult, in a religious view, committed by a few individuals on the parishioners at large, and an odious disfigurement of all buildings wherever they are suffered to appear.

A church is a building calculated for the inhabitants of a parish to assemble in, to pay their united devotions to the Great Author of their being. Hence it follows, that the area of the church, like a common pasture, belongs of right to every individual in the place to which it appertains, who cannot be ousted from a square yard of it without sustaining a common injury; every subtraction driving them closer together, and frequently, by the enlargement of towns, ejecting a great portion of those who would come to church if they could. If neighbouring meeting-houses profit by such exclusions, let those look to it who drive their brethren out of their own fold to shift as they can. In the House of God, where all the human race meet for a common purpose, *there* at least, however harsh it may sound in some ears, they all meet upon one common level, and the only needful accommodations are common benches to rest on at proper intervals. This, I find, is the custom in foreign churches, and is well known to be the case here in those country churches from which pride has not yet shut them out. The Creator of all is no respecter of persons; therefore, whenever the rich condescend to come to church they ought to leave their pride in the porch, and enter with becoming humility. If they carry it with them, or take it up again on their return, it only shews that they come to church without any pious motive; and, having no proper business there, had better go any where else than degrade a solemn meeting by unsuitable behaviour. For, though pride will sometimes court an alliance with piety, genuine piety is *incapable* of any compromise with vice. Pride, if expounded in intelligible terms, would say, "For my own credit, I must sometimes be seen at church; but I will not mix with the common rabble of the parish; I will separate a little neat hutch for myself apart from the common people: surely my devotion ought not to be confounded with that of shopkeepers, labourers, and parish-paupers!" Hence arise those insulting acts of usurpation, the parceling out the area of the church by the richer individual into appropriated inclosures, like sheep-pens in a fair, and obliging their honest neighbours to crowd together in the avenues and passages like interlopers who have no right to be there. Were not the spirit of true piety all evaporated into empty forms, these forms would not be what they now are! Every individual who claims the property of a pew claims a private monopoly of public ground; and it is as preposterous as it is cruel, that a space, which might accommodate eight or ten persons, should be shut up for the occasional use of two or three; who, if they leave the town to go into the country, or desert the country for the dissipations of the town, boldly turn the keys of their pews, lock up so much of the church, and, without the least compunction, leave their neighbours distressed how to perform their devotional exercises with credit and comfort. If this species of property be sanctioned by law, I can only be sorry to find law so injurious to religion.

As to the effect these incumbrances have upon the eye in viewing the interior of a church, I leave it to the better display of the gentleman whose remarks first called forth the above strictures, should leisure and inclination prompt him to strengthen these obvious representations of

PLAIN TRUTH.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 24.

OBSERVING in your Review, p. 535, of my publication of Antient and Modern Rome, that there are some passages which you think require elucidation;

elucidation; after referring to the moſt accredited authorities, I ſend you the beſt explanation I can procure.

P. 56. It is related that Auguſtus, having knowledge of it from the Sybilline books, erected an altar in this temple with the title *Ara Primogeniti Dei*; and, as is mentioned by Dio and Suetonius, that the capital at that time being ſeveral times ſtruck with thunder, Auguſtus, in order to purify it, had recourſe to the Oracle of Apollo at Delphos, which anſwered in the following verſes.

P. 62. The inſcription *Imperii Romani Provincia*, and *Ungariæ*, on the pedeſtal of a figure, I believe to be modern, though the figure is antique, and ſuppoſed to repreſent Hungary.

P. 65. Of the peace of Palmyra at preſent I cannot get any certain account.

The fragments and inſcriptions, from the beſt information, are not the *Faſti Conſulares* engraved by Piraneſi. I rather ſuppoſe the *Faſti Conſulares* engraved by Piraneſi are in the collection on the right, p. 85.

P. 78. The head bearing the name of Gabriel Faernus Crem. or Cremoneſe, and the buſt of Torcio, I believe to be modern. The buſt of M. Aurelius Anaiclion is antique; but at preſent I cannot get any explanation.

P. 260. *Perle Britanniche.* Britiſh pearls would have been more proper.

P. 277. *Tinta* is tincture, or dye.

P. 386. The Pantheon being ſituated in the loweſt part of the Campus Martius, where was formerly a pool or marſh, called the *Palude Capreæ*, or Goats Pool, and near which it is related Romulus was killed and ſecreted; perhaps as this was not publicly known until ſome time afterwards, the Romans, out of zeal to his memory, drained the water off, and erected the temple, which was preſerved with the greateſt ſuperſtition, and dedicated to all the gods.

Vol. II. p. 81. Pyramid of Ceſtus. The paintings have ſuffered; but on near obſervation the colours are freſh and viſible.

P. 152. The preaching to the Jews of late years have had but little effect, and very few converted, though ſome paſt many of them embraced Chriſtianity, and were baptized on the eves of Eaſter and Whit-ſunday, which procured them their liberty to reſide where they pleaſed, free of all penalties.

P. 238. The reaſon, the bread baked in the Pope's baker's oven being ſuperior to any other in Rome, is on account of the water in that part being of a much ſofter quality.

P. 249. Vatican library remains unrivalled. "Was unrivalled before the late plunder" would have been more proper.

P. 273. The Pons Emilianus was built of ſtone; but near it, as ſome authors relate, Maxentius formed a bridge of boats, to facilitate his retreat if his enemy ſhould prove victorious.

Yours, &c. J. SALMON.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 14.

ON Tueſday, the 7th of this month, the foundation-ſtone of the bridge over the Denburn, Aberdeen, was laid by John Dingwall, eſq. provoſt of this city, and maſter of the lodge of Aberdeen. The proceſſion conſiſted of the different lodges, according to their ſeniority; the regimental band of the Fifeſhire militia; the principals and profeſſors of King's and Mariſchal colleges, preceded by their ſacriſts, carrying their ſilver maces; a great number of the principal inhabitants; the magiſtrates and council, and the other truſtees of the new ſtreets; the lodge of Aberdeen.

The proceſſion then formed a large circle, the whole being guarded by the corps of Royal Aberdeen Light Infantry Volunteers, under the command of Lieut.-col. Dauney. The vials containing the coins of his preſent Majeſty, and ſeveral papers reſpecting the bridge and the city of Aberdeen, and a braſs plate with the inſcription and the names of the preſent truſtees, were handed to the deputy-maſter (Mr. Gavin Hadden), who placed them in the cavity of the ſtone prepared for the purpoſe.

Mr. Carnegie, ſecretary and clerk to the truſtees, read the inſcription:

"Anno Chriſti nati
MDCCCI.
artis vero architectonicæ 5801,
Sereniſſimo Principe Georgio Tertio annum XLI.
regni agente,
Carolo Abercrombie machinatore,
Davide Hamilton architecto,
quod felix faustumque sit faxit Deus opt. max.
hujuſce pontis fundamenta,
ipſis nonis Julii,
poſuit
Joannes Dingwall de Ardo, urbis Abredoniæ prætor, atque
fodalitatis architectorum ædis Sti. Joannis ibidem

ibidem magiſter.
Opus hocce perutile
duabus viis publicis,
alteri a meridie, Union-ſtreet,
alteri a ſeptentrione, King-ſtreet,
nominandis,
ad mediam urbem perducentibus,
originem daturum,
in decus commodumque patriæ
ingenio excogitatum, ſtudio provectum,
lege tandem ſanciente,
feliciter inſtituit:
Thomas Leys de Glaſgow ſoreſt,
præfectus nuperrime Abredonenſis."

The Rev. Dr. Gordon, chaplain to the lodge, delivered a moſt appoſite prayer, when, the ſtone being laid in its bed, the maſter applied the ſquare, level, and plumb, and, having given three knocks with the mallet, the brethren, as well as the ſurrounding multitude, gave three hearty cheers (the band at the ſame time playing "God ſave the King"), followed by a royal ſalute from the field-pieces attached to the Royal Aberdeen Light Infantry Volunteers.

Mr. Allardyce afterwards ſaid:

"My Lord Provoſt,

"Having the honour to be a citizen and repreſentative in parliament of the city of Aberdeen, I take the liberty of congratulating your Lordſhip and the publick on the commencement of this great work. Aberdeen has long been one of the moſt conſiderable of the towns of Scotland, for arts, ſciences, trade, manufacture, and commerce; it will now ſoon become one of the moſt beautiful and elegant towns in the kingdom. It is to the public ſpirit and zeal of your worthy predeceſſor in office, Provoſt Leys, of yourſelf and colleagues, that the community are indebted, for having given form and ſubſtance to this grand improvement; the promoters of which, with that conſideration which has marked every point of their conduct, have beſtowed their attention, in giving appropriate names to the new ſtreets. To commemorate the æra of the long-wiſhed-for event, which fortunately took place the firſt day of this year and century, the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, the magnificent approach to the city from the South is to be diſtinguiſhed by the name of Union ſtreet. With that loyalty and love for the conſtitution which have ever characterized Aberdeen's-men, and as a teſtimony of their happineſs under a government regulated by a King, Lords, and Commons, the grand entry from the North is dedicated to the higheſt branch of that Conſtitution, and decorated with the name of King-ſtreet. May the inhabitants of Aberdeen long enjoy, with God's bleſſing, the comfort and convenience which this great addition to their preſent accommodation will ſo amply afford!"

To which Provoſt Dingwell anſwered:

"Mr. Allardyce,

"I beg leave for myſelf, and in name of my colleagues, to return you our beſt thanks for the polite and obliging notice you have been pleaſed to take, on the preſent occaſion, of any ſervices we may have had in our power to render to this city and community, by bringing to maturity the great and uſeful improvement of which we have this day had the happineſs to lay the foundation. And we truſt, that it will greatly tend to promote the convenience and ornament of the city itſelf, as well as the accommodation of all its inhabitants, and the publick at large. I have only to add, that it affords me the greateſt pleaſure to have this opportunity of offering you the thanks of myſelf and colleagues, as well as of the whole community, for your able and zealous attention to every matter in parliament wherein this city has been anywiſe concerned; particularly in forwarding and obtaining the act by which this great and uſeful undertaking has been ſanctioned by the Legiſlature. Before concluding, I cannot omit this opportunity of joining you (as I am ſure all at preſent will) in the juſt eulogium you have beſtowed upon the exertions of my worthy predeceſſor Mr. Leys, who has, by his perſeverance and zeal, contributed ſo eſſentially to bring this work to its preſent advanced ſtate."

It muſt afford pleaſure to every real patriot to obſerve, in the midſt of a long and expenſive war, the moſt uſeful public works carrying on in almoſt every part of Great Britain. SCOTUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 10.

I WILL thank any of your correſpondents who will give me a complete liſt of the Works of Dr. Arbuthnot, or any anecdotes of him or his writings.

Permit me to ſuggeſt, Mr. Urban, that if any one of your correſpondents, who has made the literary antiquities of his country his peculiar ſtudy, would, from time to time, furniſh your pages with ſhort accounts of the lives and writings of the Engliſh poets down to the time of Charles the Second, he would do a moſt acceptable piece of ſervice to a great part of your readers; and I am ſure I ſhould conſider myſelf as particularly obliged. How many Engliſh poets are there of whom common readers, like myſelf, know no more than that their works are quoted in the notes to Shakſpeare!

Yours, &c. PALÆOPHILES.

151. Chriſ-

151. Chriſtianity *vindicated, in a Series of Letters addreſſed to Mr.* V—l—ey, *in Anſwer to his Book called Ruins, or a Survey of the Revolution of Empires. By the Rev.* Peter Roberts, *A. M.*

MR. R. gives more conſequence to the opinions of this ſhallow Frenchman than, in our opinion, they are entitled to; but, though he acknowledges they have received ſeveral anſwers, we are glad to ſee this. The firſt and part of the ſecond of theſe letters was written in French, for circulation on the Continent, but tranſlated as publiſhed at the ſuggeſtion of the author's friends.

Mr. V. repreſents man as a creature of chance, a deſerted orphan, yet, with all his ſelf-advancement, fallen into an abyſs of errors and misfortunes, of which diſordered and blinded ſelf-love is the cauſe. Such ſelf-love is of the moſt ſordid kind; cupidity, or a deſire of accumulation. *Enlightened* ſelf-love is the art of doing all poſſible injury to others, whenever they interfere with ſelf-love, with the leaſt poſſible injury to one's ſelf. As to government—upon the principles of equality and reſiſtance adopted by Mr. V. ſociety muſt be impoſſible. Even paternal government is repreſented as paternal tyranny, and that is the foundation of political deſpotiſm. Mr. V. treading on the necks of commons, peers, and clergy, in the different forms of Democracy and Ariſtocracy, next attacks the Sovereign. After ſtating the evils of all forms of government, Mr. V. "has completed the revolution of human miſeries; all is a chearleſs, dark, and terrific ſcene of enmity and deſtruction, in which there appears no pauſe for the mind; the path, winding aloof from every approach of the range of happineſs, ſinks through the peſtilential caverns of the dregs of humanity; hurries on from precipice to precipice, till it breaks out in a falſe glare that aſtoniſhes only to perplex, while it diſcloſes a pathleſs deſart that ſuggeſts only deſpair. Such is the progreſs he has traced of theſe alternate exceſſes of tyranny and civil war, brought forward, not as the paroxyſms of unſound policy, but as the very being of political exiſtence. It is very natural for any one to believe that you may, nay that you muſt, have been affected by the unhappy ſtate of thoſe parts of the empire where you have reſided for a conſiderable time. An experience of a later date has ſhewn, however, that another ſtate has ſuffered an accumulation of calamities, ſtill more dreadful, from the ſame principle of rapacity; it has been written indelibly in characters of blood, for the warning of future ages, that *moral evil is the ſource of political evil.* It is now time to come to the remedies you propoſe. The one is, a theory of the law of Nature, generally ſo called, which you have not given; the other, the deſtruction of Religion, which you have attempted. The happineſs of mankind is, no doubt, a primary object; it is not one that ought to be treated lightly; and he who points out the moſt effectual means of ſecuring it performs an eſſential ſervice to his fellow-creatures. It is the duty of every one to examine, as far as he is able, and to eſtimate fairly, the means propoſed, and not to be led away haſtily from approved means to deviations uncertain in their end; to prove all things, but to hold to that which is beſt. There is, it is true, no ſmall danger in the intermediate period between the ſtarting of an objection and eſtabliſhment of the truth, which muſt finally prevail where the moral conduct is affected by it; and therefore it is neceſſary to inveſtigate and determine as ſoon as it can be done; nor do I imagine you will, in this reſpect, differ from me in opinion." (p. 55—57.)—"Improvement is not the ſyſtem of the day, but invention of new, and, as far as it can be done, a total ſubverſion of all old means, however approved, of profiting mankind." (p. 59.) "It was left to modern philoſophy to propoſe to correct individual ſelfiſhneſs by general ſelfiſhneſs; not only to correct a principle by itſelf, but a greater degree of its energy by a leſſer." (p. 64.) The divine attributes, and the doctrine of a particular providence, are defended in the VIth letter, p. 58—73. In letter VII. the conſtancy and ſufferings of the miniſters of religion in France are vindicated, and the argument againſt Chriſtianity, from the corruptions of it, obviated. "With Proteſtants the Bible, and the Bible only, is the baſis of Chriſtianity; with the Church of Rome I have no immediate contention; I have only to ſay, that, departing from Chriſtianity to Heatheniſm, and looking up to the Scriptures, ſhe has left no

no * choice between the acceptance of her errors and a nominal deiſm or a real infidelity. While, however, you argue againſt Chriſtianity, had you treated it as favourably as you have done the Koran, it would have been more juſt if not more convenient. Do not imagine I am deprecating your attacks; I do not ſee the neceſſity for ſo doing; I only wiſh you had quoted the Old and New Teſtament with the ſame attention as that with which you quote the Koran." (p. 81.) Mr. V's objections to the evidence of miracles, to the hiſtory of the creation and redemption, and incarnation and fall, are next briefly conſidered. Mr. R. moſt emphatically obſerves, that, "to quibble with the Scriptures is to trifle with ſalvation." (p. 97.)

"The doctrine of the Trinity has been ſo fully proved to have been, in ſome degree, known to the Jews, by Dr. Allix, in his "Teſtimonies of the Jewiſh Church," as to make it needleſs for me to inſiſt upon it. That the ſame idea has prevailed in ſeveral other nations is true, and ſeems moſt probably to be accounted for on the principle of a general acceptation of it; but this, probably, is not ſufficient to ground an argument upon. The Chriſtian doctrine of the Trinity depends on revelation only; it is equally diſtinct from that of the Platoniſts and that of the Hindûs. As to the doctrine having been *admitted* into the Chriſtian code during the three firſt ages, it is not the fact; it is in the original code, and it is there alone we look for it; and ſo indelibly is it fixed in the New Teſtament that Chriſtianity cannot be ſevered from it without the moſt violent injury and perverſion of the text, and a dereliction of all plain and evident interpretation." (p. 98.)

In letter VIII. the author vindicates the tenets of the Moſaic law reſpecting a future life, by the mention of the *tree of life*, the aſſumption of Enoch, the wiſh of Balaam, Solomon's aſſertion of a future judgement in Eccleſiaſtes, and other paſſages ſufficient "to ſhew that Moſes had not only an idea, but a rational and ſublime one, of a future ſtate." (p. 105.) The exiſtence of Jeſus is demonſtrated by the Lamas and other Eaſterns. (p. 121.) Our author vindicates the paſſage in Joſephus concerning Jeſus Chriſt, p. 123.

In letter IX. he confutes the opinion, that "man receives no ideas but through the medium of his ſenſes;" which Mr. Locke had alſo ſhewn to be falſe. Volney aſſerts, that "the rock on which all the antients have ſplit, and which has occaſioned all their errors, has been their ſuppoſing the idea of God to be innate and co-eternal with the ſoul." Mr. R. replies, "I have heard of a *ſhipwreck of the faith*, but this is the firſt time I have heard of the *ſhipwreck of infidelity*. This rock, however, is not, unfortunately for the argument, ſo dangerous as here repreſented. Mr. Locke has demoliſhed it entirely; and, what you may think ſtrange, ſir, Mr. L. was ſtill a believer and a Chriſtian. But he has proved, and you will not be able to diſprove or refute it, that, when the human mind reflects at all upon the ſubject, the exiſtence of a God is a truth demonſtrable and demonſtrated, whoſe demonſtration the human mind cannot negative. The error is merely in the term INNATE; it is more nearly *connate*, that is, *conformable to the conſtitution of the human intellect*. One term prevails, with a malignant influence, through all your ſpeculations on the ſubject. I ſay *one term*, and repeat it, becauſe it is the *name*, and *a name* with an indefinite idea annexed to it, and that is *deſpotic*. This, ſir, is the grand ſpectre of your ſyſtem; though, like all others, it *ought* to alarm none but childiſh apprehenſions. To minds of manly growth, when applied to the Author of all, it is as juſt as it is truly ſublime. A God not abſolute in power, as he is perfect in wiſdom, would be an abſurdity.

"So Newton thought; think better if you can."

Is a *deſpotic* power neceſſarily an *irrational* one? You would confound both If, in your own mind, they are confounded, the more the pity. When, in the cloſe of the greateſt exertion of mere human intellect, in which the laws of Nature are inveſtigated with a penetration, and demonſtrated with a preciſion, unrivaled, the author of the ſtupendous work is found aſcribing glory

* "When a Roman Catholick loſes his reſpect for tranſubſtantiation, confeſſion, and his images and ſaints, he has no ſubſtitute, by not having the Goſpel; and he is indiſpoſed towards the Goſpel as believing thoſe errors to be its eſſential doctrines. This has been exactly the caſe in France, and muſt be the caſe wherever the Scriptures are not open to all." (p. 82.)

glory and dominion deſpotic to the acknowledged Creator; and when it is known to be an admitted fact, that he never pronounced his name without teſtifying his reverence; and when again it is treated by another with levity, and ſhoved aſide by frivolous or worſe than frivolous argument; the difference will not ſuggeſt in favour of the latter. Preſuming upon a want of authenticity in the Old and New Teſtaments, you have done what any one, upon a ſimilar preſumption, might do, formed a ſyſtem of your own, which depends upon *no records*, ſince there are none which aſſert the fact. The only teſtimonials are arguments from the ignorance of the philoſophers, who ſuggeſted hypotheſes for which their ſituations rendered them incapable of determining. The Grecian mythology, and even that of Egypt, as to the little known of it, have given riſe to ingenious ſpeculation; but there they reſt, for no allegorical explanation can ſubſtantiate a fact without other evidence, much leſs in oppoſition to poſitive and rational evidence, ſuch as the Holy Scriptures preſent. What you *ſuppoſe* then, though no one elſe is under any neceſſity of aſſenting to it, farther than the collateral evidence will eſtabliſh (for I will not follow your example ſo far as to *reject* ALL becauſe I have found ſo much contradiction), ought to be conſidered; and in this there is much matter *conceded*." (p. 129—132.)—Mr. V. talks of "the action of the elements upon man;" but where has he found the *elements* ſuppoſed to be the *Deity?* "It is indeed neceſſary to your ſyſtem, that the ſun and moon ſhould have been the firſt objects of adoration. But Moſes will tell you that GOD was the firſt object of worſhip; the Hindû will tell you that it was Brum of Brama; and even the Greek mythology will give you prior deities. The great point is admitted here alſo, that the contemplation of the phyſical world impreſſes on the mind the belief of a God even *in the infancy of reaſon* *. It was the ſame contemplation and the ſame mode of compariſon that have perpetuated it to the maturity of reaſon in the profoundeſt and moſt ſublime of human minds; and if now at length a few have wiſhed to prevent its uſe, it can only give ground to ſuſpect that, as in other caſes, there may alſo be *a dotage of reaſon*." (p. 134, 135.)

Though aſtronomy may have given riſe to a peculiar mythology, its ſigns and terms were of Hebrew origin, being of inconſiderable uſe to Egypt, Chaldea, or India; though, if either of theſe countries has a claim to its origin, Mr. R. inclines to think it the firſt, and proves that the language of the perſons who originally drew the figures of the conſtellations was the Hebrew. "Beveridge expreſſes his aſtoniſhment at the ſubtle and accurate form of aſtronomical calculations in the works of the Jewiſh aſtronomers; and one of the beſt aſtronomers † of the preſent century has declared to me his opinion, that the Chaldeans derived much, if not all, of what they knew of aſtronomy † from the Jews." Mr. Roberts finds aſtronomers among the Jews in David's time, 83 years before the Argonautic expedition, 1 Chron. xii. 32. We regret that we cannot tranſcribe the author's obſervations on Jewiſh aſtronomy, p. 138—148, which are curious and intereſting; as are alſo thoſe on aſtronomy in general, the ſtudy of which he aſcribes to two motives, religion and navigation, p. 141. It is the glory of our nation to have aſcertained the geography and navigation of antiquity in the remoteſt *parts* of the world; and Mr. R. has added to it the remoteſt *ages*, even the period

* "If ſo, how much ſuperior was the infancy of reaſon to the wiſdom of modern wiſe men! Men in the former ſtate argued by analogy, and inferred ſimilar cauſes from ſimilar effects. Our wiſe ones argue from *effects* to no *cauſe* at all."

* "The late Dr. Uther, profeſſor of aſtronomy in Trinity college, Dublin, by whoſe early and lamented death the world loſt much information in aſtronomy, and the writer hereof a moſt dear and ſincere friend. The greateſt part of a large treatiſe of his on this ſcience having been loſt at ſea, the learned author, while labouring hard to replace it, and engaged in obſervations, was ſuddenly taken away. His introduction of the uſe of the circle inſtead of the quadrant, in obſervations; his method of illuminating the wires of the tranſit inſtrument, by a perforation of the axis; and his plan of the Dublin obſervatory, will ever be teſtimonies of his genius and the preciſion and boldneſs of his ideas."

† Mr. R. calls *Aſtrology* "the fooliſh ſiſter of a moſt ſublime ſcience;" and obſerves, that it is really a diſgrace to Britain that, in theſe days, a ſpecies of ſwindling, under the name of Aſtrology, ſhould ſtill be ſuffered."

of

of Scripture-hiſtory, and referred the conſtellation Argo to Solomon's voyages from Ezion Geber to Ophir. (p. 151—154.) He proceeds to explain the *Phœnix* by the year of the completion of the Sothiacal period, ſo highly eſteemed in Egypt, and finds this bird named in Job xxix. 18, *Hool*, implying *revolution*. The boat or ſhip with eight perſons in it, a ſymbol in the ſacred rites of Iſis, is ſhewn to repreſent the ark of Noah, in whoſe time the year conſiſted of 12 months and 360 days. To the Egyptian wiſe men the Scripture aſcribes no knowledge of arts except *ſculpture* and *ſecret arts*; nor do the prophets upbraid Egypt as they do Babylon with any pride of ſcience. Mr. R. inclines to think *Urim* and *Thummim* ſhould be tranſlated the *lights*, and their *period*; i. e. *cycles* of the ſun and moon (called in Geneſis the two great lights), by which the high prieſt determined the great feſtivals. Whether the ſhadow returned 10 degrees back in the time of Ahaz, by an increaſe of the refractive power of the atmoſphere, Mr. Roberts relates a curious inſtance of ſuch refraction in a violent thunder-ſtorm after ſun-ſet in Auguſt, 1789, at Bareges, the ſun in 10 or 15 minutes re-appearing on the horizon. The ſubject is purſued to p. 178, and thus concluded: "You acknowledge the prieſts ſtudied the moſt uſeful ſciences, and that from hence they acquired power. Knowledge, ſir, joined with good ſenſe, is power every where. The having either or both is a bleſſing or a curſe, according as it is employed. You ſay, p. 250, theirs has been ruinous, and call an unqualified reprobation a narrative of facts. The precluding of a reply was, however, to be expected; for, certainly their conduct was ruinous to your ſyſtem. In teaching men to check ſelf-intereſt, they impeded the very firſt mover; in teaching them the fear of a Deity, they oppoſed licentiouſneſs; and in ſetting them the example of ſevere and rigid diſcipline (for Arrian* ſays of theſe old aſtronomical prieſts, *the lives of theſe ſophiſts are not luxurious, but of all moſt miſerable*) the umbrage to pride and luxury was intolerable. In leading peaceable lives they repreſſed the ardour of reſiſtance; and in ſtudy they were a ſhame to the ignorant; and, to crown their ruinous exertions, by ſtrengthening the bonds of ſociety and natural affection, they did their utmoſt to prevent, to retard, and at laſt to remedy the effects of the revolutions of empires. No wonder, ſir, you declare their labours ruinous." (pp. 178, 179.)

Letter X. vindicates the doctrine of the immortality of the ſoul, and the Moſaic hiſtory and its author; his knowledge and application of aſtronomy; his unaltered laws, and the force of his prophecies; the genuineneſs of thoſe of Daniel are curious and intereſting details, ably though briefly purſued, to this evident concluſion, "that the hiſtory of the fall muſt have preceded the arrangement of the conſtellations; and when to this is added a tradition of a fall from a happy ſtate to a ſtate of moral evil, as univerſal as antient hiſtory, which, from its being found in the new and old world, as well in Mexico as in Egypt, and on the banks of the Euphrates and the Ganges, in Siam and in Japan, and, from its uniformity, muſt have been derived from one ſource, extant before the confuſion of languages, it is not a mangled ſcheme of aſtronomy, or imperfect ſurmiſes, formed on a maimed hypotheſis, that is to ſubvert the faith of a Chriſtian." (p. 207.) Mr. R, in a note p. 221, ſhews that a transferring of ſignification from ſound ſeems to have introduced the worſhip of the Phallus, from *Baleſwara-linga*, an aſtronomical idea, implying *the lord of the progreſſive ſteps*, or *ſigns in ſplendour*, or *at the correction*, i. e. of the year. "The Hindû mythology is alſo derived from aſtronomy, and probably borrowed from, and ſet up by, the Brahmins, againſt the Jewiſh and Chriſtian ſyſtems, to prevent a converſion to Judaiſm or Chriſtianity, or to give ſome temporary conſequence to their own tenets; tenets which, however erroneous in their preſent forms, offer a wonderful collateral proof of the truth of the Scriptures, and which may be, hereafter, the very means of the converſion of thoſe who hold them, by the diſplay of their real origin in the word of God. Amen." (p. 225.)

In letter XI. Volney's derivation of the name of *Chriſt*, from the word *Chris*, or *conſervator*, given to the ſun, though we always deemed it too abſurd to deſerve an anſwer, here receives an able one; and Mr. R. ſhews that the original name, *Kiſſen*, or *Kiſna*,

* Edit. Gronov. L.B. 1764, p. 326.

na, as written by Baldæus, or *Criſhna*, or *Creeſhna*, by Jones and Wilkins, has been, by the addition of an *aſpirate* in the firſt ſyllable, and a *t* in the ſecond, diſtorted to reſemble a *Greek word*, which is a *tranſlation* of the Hebrew name *Meſſiah*: the *Meſſiah*, ſays St. John, writing to the Greeks, which is Χριστος (Chriſtos), *Chriſt the Lord*, that is, *being interpreted into the Greek*, John i. 4; an authority which proves that the name in uſe among the Apoſtles was originally *Meſſiah*; in Greek, *Chriſtos*; in Engliſh, *Anointed*; "and, as you may poſſibly find a ſimilar etymology for the French word *Oinot*, you will be welcome to the benefit of the application*. *Criſhna* does not, any more than *Chriſtos*, mean *conſervator*, but *black*. *Viſhnoo* is *conſervator*; and Viſhoô Criſhna is the *preſerver* of the *black river*, i. e. the Nile; and hence it is applied to the ſun as an epithet by the Hindûs, as to the God of the Nile." (p. 227—229.)

"The eaſe with which the Chriſtians are (according to your repreſentation) ſilenced can, from *a real Chriſtian*, excite not fear; for, it is known there is no cauſe nor inſult; for it is not his character; but it muſt excite ſorrow and compaſſion; ſorrow for the errors of the weak and crimes of the wicked, that have diſgraced the doctrines, and compaſſion for thoſe who miſtake the errors for the doctrines, and have grounded objections upon them. Thoſe which you have brought forward to the Goſpel hiſtory I have examined with the utmoſt care which I could beſtow on the ſubject, and with a ſincere endeavour to find out the truth. According to the abilities which God has given me I have done ſo, and with a firmer and increaſed conviction in the reſult of the truth of the Old and New Teſtaments, as divine revelation and true hiſtory. On other evidences of their being ſo, it would be intruſive for me to dwell, after ſo many and ſo able men have written upon them. The diſcuſſion has, I acknowledge, opened ſources and confirmations new to me, and no leſs deciſive than they were unlooked for in the commencement of my inveſtigation; how far they may appear ſo to others I leave to their reflection. A few objections ſtill remain, founded in a miſconception of ſome of the doctrines of the New Teſtament, and which you ſeem to have taken up rather too haſtily as a juſt repreſentation, and poſſibly from your reſidence in a country where the doctrines of the Church of Rome were, till lately, received and followed. How unfortunately the revolution of France bears witneſs, ſir, that revolution is an uſeful leſſon to mankind of the danger of eſtabliſhing an error! I cannot proceed to conſider the miſtakes into which you have been led without recurring to that period in which a ſhallow policy and an unhappy remiſſneſs, to give it the gentleſt name (I ought to call it a weak and ſinful ſurrender of all the truth), prepared the ſcene of all the ſubſequent tragedy your nation has ſince put in action. The period I ſpeak of is when, at the cloſe of the wars of the League, your otherwiſe excellent monarch, Henry IV. became a member of the Romiſh Church; when, wearied with contention, and threatened with aſſaſſination, he was perſuaded to embrace an error. Alas, ſir, he was not alone to blame. The miniſters of religion, the poor wreck of the maſſacre of St. Bartholomew, haraſſed and faint after the ſtorm, and raiſed at once into conſideration, were cajoled, in the name of peace, into a dereliction of that duty which could alone have ſecured it. They defended their cauſe at the conferences, ſays Sully, but weakly or not at all. Some days they were even diſpenſed with entirely, while the zeal of their antagoniſts employed all their efforts to bring the king over to the Church of Rome. And what was the event? Did they acquire peace? No. Did they effect a reconciliation to himſelf? No. Were the advantages of the Proteſtants reeſtabliſhed? No. But they eſtabliſhed *Popery, as containing no dangerous error*, which is *contrary to the truth*; and, having eſtabliſhed this, *they* had no right to object to the revocation of the edict of Nantz. Nor was this all: when the errors of Popery were expoſed by the enemies of Chriſtianity in general, the nation at large, which had, by this error, falſely believed Popery to be Chriſtianity, miſtook the ſubverſion of the hereſy for the ſubverſion

* We mean not to derogate from Mr. R's intention by pointing out that his reference is wrong, St. John, iv. 25, having put this explanation into the mouth of the woman of Samaria, who ſays to Jeſus, "we know that Meſſias cometh which is called Chriſt;" which does not leſſen the general acceptation of the two words. Ed.

verſion of the Goſpel, and, loſing the hold on eternal life, has fallen at once into a dreadful void, wherein all the elements of ſociety and of religion, have become a chaos of fury and deſolation. So tremendouſly have the ſins of the fathers been viſited on the children, to the third and fourth generations of thoſe whoſe dereliction of their God and their religion had all the effect of hatred to both. May God grant that it may reſt there! and that the errors of the Church of Rome may ſoon ceaſe for ever! and that no endeavour to reſtore, or countenance, or favour them, may draw a future vengeance down, of which we have ſo terrible an example that God will require the ſouls of thoſe who, by neglect or favour, remain or perſiſt in error at the hand of thoſe who are the means or the acceſſaries!" (p. 236—240.) "You tell us, ſir, of Pagan rites and Pagan habits in the Church. It is ſhe that has chiefly borrowed and introduced them. You tell us of the celibacy of the clergy, of her aſſumed, and blaſphemouſly-aſſumed, power of forgiveneſs of ſins, of her fatal and falſe doctrine of tranſubſtantiation, her fictitious purgatory, her ſealing up the Scriptures, and her bloody tribunal. Theſe are not Chriſtianity; they are as contrary to the Goſpel as repugnant to Reaſon; they are within the juriſdiction of both, and condemned by both; they are now as an expiring torch after a conflagration, more of offence than terror, and yet not without danger." (p. 240.) This is admirably ſaid, and truly emphatic, keeping pace with the ſpirited ſentiments of a writer who has not the ſmalleſt grain of inquiſitatorial uncharitableneſs in his compoſition, and yet all the ſpirit and intrepidity of an Engliſh Proteſtant (ſee our vol. LXVI. p. 671).

We cannot, to the extent we wiſh, follow Mr. Roberts through his detection of the ſophiſms of infidelity, and defence of Chriſtian morality againſt the ſhameful miſrepreſentations of its enemies, or the more ſcandalous appeal to *the people*, to whom, while liberty is promiſed, we find the promiſers to be themſelves the ſervants of Sin, as St. Peter emphatically ſpeaks, 2 Ep. ii. 19, and practiſe upon their ignorance while they pretend to enlighten them. The ſource of the corruptions of Chriſtianity, and the infamous miſapplication of them, to condemn and render odious the pureſt and moſt ſublime religion, are detected in letter XII. p. 255—267.

We recommend this Vindication of Chriſtianity to general peruſal; and with pleaſure announce, by the ſame author, "An Harmony of the Epiſtles of the Holy Apoſtles; to which will be added, a Summary of their Subſtance, with Notes, intended to make that important Part of the Holy Scriptures a Comment in itſelf, by Collation of parallel Paſſages, ſo arranged as to form a regular Series of Doctrines and Precepts."

We have received a page of Errata, *in which* the following errata are *retained:* P. 76, l. 6, Proſcription read Preſcription; it ſhould be Proſcription. P. 188, Wetſhein r. Wetſtein; it ſhould be *Weſſeling*. P. 201, 15 and 23 are falſe references.

152. *Obſervations on the Authenticity of* Bruce's *Travels in* Abyſſinia; *in Reply to ſome Paſſages in* Brown's *Travels through* Egypt, Africa, *and* Syria. *To which is added, A comparative View of Life and Happineſs in* Europe *and in* Caffraria. *By* Richard Wharton, *Eſq.*

THAT we have not reviewed Mr. Brown's Travels is owing, in great meaſure, to the diſappointment we felt in the peruſal of them, after the long expectation which they had awakened in us, of finding much new information and diſcovery. He has indeed diſcovered a new kingdom of Fuhr; but his account of it is interlarded with ſo much affectation of language, ſtyle, and obſervation, that we were more than once tempted to throw the book aſide, and regret the loſs of the purchaſe-money in theſe hard times, when books and beef are proportionably ſo advanced in price. Mr. Wharton has taken the labour off our hands, and, in defending Bruce, has detected Brown. Mr. Brown's charges againſt Mr. Bruce are reducible to four: 1. that he did not reach the ſource of the Abyſſinian river; 2. that he miſtakes in calling it the Nile; 3. that he exaggerates or invents the dangers ariſing from the moving ſands in Africa; 4. that he miſtakes a fact in averring that he made his drawings of the Theban harper on the ſpot. The firſt reſts on the authority of a Bergoo and an American merchant, who *admit every thing elſe related by Mr. Bruce* except his advancing to the ſource of the river, which yet is confirmed by an Armenian

nian merchant to Sir William Jones (see Asiatic Researches, vol. I.) For the second, Mr. Bruce pursued the course of that river which the antients agreed to call the Nile, however Mr. Brown may have persuaded himself to differ both from antients and moderns, and bestow that name on the Bahr el Abiad. Pliny and Solinus seem to confound the Nile and the Niger; but Mr. W. prefers the guides by whom Mr. Bruce was directed; nor does he consider the authority of Edrisi and Abulfeda as farther conclusive, as to the geographical opinions of the antients, than it is consistent with the notices of those opinions yet extant in antient authors. (p. 31, n.) "Any cause which can be assigned for Mr. Brown's preference of the Bahr el Abiad is merely conjectural; he may have, and I doubt not has, very substantial reasons for his opinion; but I and others, who are not in his confidence, are perhaps justified, on the grounds which I have already stated, in withholding our assent to those reasons until we know what they are." (p. 43.) 3. As to the *exaggeration* of the accounts of the moving sands of Africa, Mr. Brown seems to contradict his own experience. "Many people have thought that he did, in point of fact, reach Ammon's temple, though he did not know it when he found it. There is reason to hope that the researches of Mr. Horneman will throw great light on the hitherto defective accounts which we have received of the Libyan Oases." (p. 47, n.) 4. As to the drawing of the Theban harper, which Mr. Brown thought *seemed* to be from memory, and of which he has given no drawing, and says he was told Mr. Bruce took *two* artists with him, he proves too much. "Mr. Brown has a capacious mind, and embraced a very wide field of discovery; his intentions were noble; he seems to have been desirous of illustrating every obscurity under which African Geography labours; nor, indeed, is any thing wanting to establish him as the most meritorious of all modern travellers, unless it be that none of his intentions were carried into effect, and that, notwithstanding his public spirit, and his wonderful aptitude for such undertakings, he has not been able to obviate any one of those difficulties he was bold enough to encounter. The plan of Mr. Bruce, on the contrary, was very limited, scarcely, perhaps, co-extensive with his very limited powers. Therefore his weight in the literary world must be trifling in proportion; and, in estimating the respective authorities of these travellers, we must reflect with gratitude that Mr. Brown set out with a resolution of seeing and describing to us every thing that was unknown in Africa; whereas Mr. Bruce never proposed in his study to confer a greater benefit on literature than it now enjoys from his actual atchievement. The result is obvious. Mr. Bruce is just so much inferior to Mr. Brown as mere mechanical execution falls short of the more sublime merit of invention." (pp. 49, 50.)

"Mr. Rennell, in his Geographical Illustrations annexed to Mr. Park's book, intimates his opinion, that both the *Bahr el Abiad* and the *Bahr el Afrik* should be considered as branches of the Nile; and thinks that Edrisi and Abulfeda refer wholly to the Western stream for *their* source of it; while Ptolemy comprehends both. Edrisi and Abulfeda did indeed refer the fountain of the Nile much to the West of Abyssinia; but they are not antient geographers, and Mr. Bruce's object was to trace the Nile of antiquity to its source; besides, Edrisi and Abulfeda have of late been proved to be very defective in their geographical accuracy; they are not therefore conclusive. Ptolemy had a clear idea of the country; but Mr. Bruce had it in contemplation to illustrate writers long antecedent to Ptolemy. Such of the antients as did not confound the Nile with the Niger describe the former, both with regard to its origin and direction, contrary to the late discoveries concerning the Bahr el Afrik, but in a manner wholly irreconcileable with the little that is known of the Bahr el Abiad. Therefore, notwithstanding both the East and West branches contribute to the fertility of Egypt, Mr. Bruce, in attempting to atchieve what had been thought impracticable by antient geographers, and to traverse countries formerly deemed inaccessible, cannot be accused of *weakness* in preferring that one of the two branches which corresponds with the topography of those writers, or of *arrogance* in pronouncing himself to have accomplished the great object when he had investigated the fountain of the Bahr el Afrik." (p. 40, n.)

Mr.

Mr. Rennell differs totally from this, and conſiders *Bahr Abiad*, or the *White river*, as the true ſource of the Nile. Geography of Herodotus examined, p. 437, and index.

The "Comparative View of Life and Happineſs in Europe and Caffraria," is a fine burleſque on modern philoſophy and the affectation of following Nature. "I am tempted," ſays Mr. W. "to purſue a moral inveſtigation, which the diſintereſted wiſdom of a late writer has ſet on foot, that of comparing the too-much-boaſted civilization of Europe with the too-much-depreciated ſimplicity of other countries. I ſhall conſider it not only as a matter of ſpeculation, but with a view to rectify the manners of my own country, and to co-operate with Dr. B——s and his aſſociates* in giving a proper bent to education."

153. *Charge delivered by* William *Lord Biſhop of* Cheſter *to the Clergy of his Dioceſe, and publiſhed at their Requeſt.*

EVER attentive to the intereſts of religion and the concerns of his dioceſe, the Biſhop of Cheſter takes this public opportunity of making his acknowledgements to thoſe of his clergy who have joined their own to his laudable exertions in augmenting the ſtipends of their curates; as well as the moderation of the latter in applying for the unſolicited benefit ſo to be extended to them. and for expreſſing his ſatisfaction at the many publications by the clergy of this dioceſe, for the enforcing the importance and neceſſity of religious and civil order, the duty and intereſt of the ſubject to ſupport every form of government under which he enjoys the advantages and protection of ſociety, and inculcating the duty of repentance. The plaineſt and ſimpleſt local inſtructions have a beneficial influence on the circle to which they are addreſſed. "But it is not eaſy, at any time, to promote the great end of our religion more effectually than by affording aſſiſtance and facilitating the means of improvement to the younger ſtudents in the miniſtry. Conſidering the very heavy expence of books, an expence which, keeping pace rather with articles of luxury than ſubmitted to the reſtrictions which their general utility would require, lies peculiarly hard upon the limited incomes of the clergy, it has been my uniform wiſh, and indeed my endeavour, to point out, as much as may be, the means of acquiring neceſſary information at the moſt moderate prices. In this deſign the aſſiſtance afforded by a reſpectable clergyman of the dioceſe, in a work intituled "Annotations on the Goſpels," merit a diſtinct notice*. Mr. Hodſon's eſſay on the eternal filiation of the ſon of God, againſt Mr. Hawtrey's opinion, that the filiation began only with the incarnation, and Mr. Hopkinſon's anſwer to the queſtion, whether it appears, from the writings of the Apoſtles, that they believed the day of judgement to be at hand, ſtating that they extended their views far beyond the age in which they lived, and therefore cannot, conſiſtently, be underſtood as holding out an expectation of an immediate or ſpeedy termination of Chriſt's kingdom on earth? Mr. Zouch's prophetic character of the Romans, as deſcribed by Daniel. His Lordſhip compliments his clergy on the judicious propriety of their general conduct, in a calm unſhaken regard to their clerical character, amidſt the various alarms and almoſt univerſal call upon the perſonal ſervices of individuals for the defence of theſe kingdoms. He warns againſt the danger which points more certainly, if not ſo directly, to the calamity of this country, national depravity, not merely from nefarious aſſemblies, as ſtill endeavouring to eſtabliſh themſelves, notwithſtanding the general indignation againſt them in the breaſts of the people at large; but the ſubſtitution, among the higher claſſes of life, of a principle of honour for that of Chriſtian morality, the forgetfulneſs of the religion in which national probity and confidence repoſed, originated in the diſguſting reports of criminal converſation from the courts of judicature, which ſhew the inefficacy of all legal penalties where the moral principle is generally corrupted; the preference of private to public baptiſm, the abuſe of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper as a teſt, and the little attention paid to the myſterious doctrines of the Goſpel, and to the office for the viſitation of the ſick, except by thoſe who, in the lower

* Vide Edgeworth on Education, &c. &c. and our vol. LXX. p. 549.

* The Rev. Mr. Elleſley, vicar of Burneſton, near Bedal. We are happy to find our opinion reſpecting this publication (in vol. LXIX. p. 217) ſanctioned by ſo reſpectable an authority.

claſſes,

classes, are happy enough to have retained, in pious simplicity, the wholesome impressions of early instruction.

"Time was, when Religion coloured the manners, customs, and habits of private life in every station of this country. Family prayers, the daily devotion of every house of liberal education, kept alive the necessity of the divine protection in the minds of all. The precepts of the Gospel were familiar to all in the language of Scripture. Its doctrines employed the zeal and attention of all, and an uniform faith in its promises leading the mind imperceptibly to look forward to the blessings of a future life, became the habitual remedy for the uncertainties and disappointments to which the comforts of this, in the most prosperous situation, are exposed.

"Time has been, when persons of the first distinction, whether they closed the scene of life in the field of battle, in the chamber, or fell unhappy victims of civil strife, yet all gloried in the cross, all appealed to the mercies of God purchased by the death of Christ, all prayed in their last moments for the support of divine grace, and thus all exhibited to the world an edifying example of the power and influence of the Christian faith.

"Time has been, and apparently of late date, when no one presumed to leave an inheritance to his children, without thankful acknowledgments to him from whom he received all worldly possessions, or to dispose of his property by testament, without first commending his soul to the divine mercy through Christ, and his mortal remains to be deposited unto the great day of the resurrection.

"If they are the opposite characteristics which now too generally mark the distinctions of rank and wealth, it may indeed be consolatory to contemplate the conduct of a victorious Commander, who shall refer his successes to the good pleasure of the Almighty, and that of a devout Prince, who shall in person call his subjects to discharge the duties of a public thanksgiving: but contrasted as these splendid examples are by the general insensibility which prevails in all religious concerns, they excite our admiration but to augment our regret, and to add force to our most reasonable apprehensions.

"How rapidly the evil of irreligion may and does disseminate itself through the mass of the people at this moment, may in some sort be conjectured from a pious and judicious address, which the clergy in the most populous situation of this diocese have not long since made to their parishioners; wherein it is stated as a matter of just and fearful alarm, that above forty thousand persons in one parish pass the Lord's day without attention to public worship under any mode whatever.

"Indeed we cannot but suppose, that where so obvious and important a duty of religion is abandoned, the persons so abandoning it do live without a sense of God in the world.

"How far in such circumstances any means short of the interposition of divine judgments can produce an effectual reformation, is a question, which admits of no very favourable solution. And indeed how near an approach of those judgments we can bear, before we set ourselves in earnest devoutly to deprecate them, and attempt by a just repentance to avert them, the event alone can determine. We seem to forget that the miseries which are probably nearest, and which advance most certainly, are amongst the most awful of God's judicial dispensations; and that, if we should succeed, under his forbearance, in resisting the evil in one quarter, whilst we make it the design of heaven to chastise, this design must have its effect in another. We flatter ourselves therefore in vain with success either in victories obtained abroad, or in the temporary maintenance of tranquillity at home, whilst our unreformed lives still call for chastisement. For it requires neither prophecy, nor the interpretation of prophecy, to decide upon the too probable fate of these kingdoms. The event may yet be contingent or uncertain; but the condition upon which alone this event depends is absolute, and immoveable; and it is that which we see little or no disposition to fulfil, 'Repent, or ye shall all likewise perish.'

"Under such a view of our nearest interests, not to entertain strong apprehensions of danger, is to neglect or to resist the plainest of divine admonitions; whilst to despair will lead necessarily to the same dreadful conclusion, by terminating in the same wilful neglect of the means prescribed for our deliverance."

The remedies proposed are, an increase of places of worship on the establishment in some situations, and gratuitous room for the poor in our chapels, a more proportionate provision for the clergy, to counteract the ordination of persons who creep into it.

154. *A Syllabus, or Abstract of a System of Political Philosophy. To which is prefixed a Dissertation, recommending that the Study of Political Oeconomy be encouraged in the Universities, and that a Course of public Lectures be delivered on that Subject.* By Robert Acklom Ingram, *B. D. Fellow of* Queen's College, Cambridge.

THIS syllabus is in four parts. Part I. treats on the correlative rights and duties

duties of the governing and governed part of a community, and their neceſſary limitations. Part II. the form or conſtitution of government. Part III. the principles of political œconomy; population; wealth; the price of commodities; exchange; corn; banks; the advantage of the increaſe of induſtry, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce; moral improvement of ſociety; religious inſtruction, and the conſtitution of a religious eſtabliſhment; education; the criminal code, and adminiſtration of juſtice; ſtate of the lower orders and poor laws; expence defrayed by government, and ſource of revenue. Part IV the intereſts and duties of a nation conſidered in reference to other communities; the means of national defence; right of war; law of nations; and, by way of concluſion, a ſummary recapitulation and application of the preſent condition of ſociety; ſtate of religion, manners, and learning, in this kingdom; its political intereſts, advantages, and diſadvantages; various reſources; extent of its commerce, and comparative view of its different branches; balance of trade, and means of national improvement alſo to Ireland; remarks on the trade and government of the Eaſt Indies, and the intereſts of this country in regard to its Aſiatic poſſeſſions and other territories; the principle and application of political arithmetick explained.

Mr. J. himſelf is a profeſſor of political œconomy, having examined various important branches of it in his "Inquiry into the preſent Condition of the lower Claſſes, and the Policy of the Common Laws." He is alſo an advocate for Sunday-ſchools, in favour of which he preached a ſermon at Colcheſter (vol. LXVIII. pp. 409, 966); and another recommending military aſſociations. He alſo ſuggeſts the introduction of divinity into the regular courſe of academical ſtudies, and other improvements in the preſent mode of education at Cambridge. He conſiders the ſtudy of political philoſophy, next to that of religion, the moſt eſſentially conducive to the happineſs of mankind, and worthy the deepeſt attention, to obviate the crude and miſchievous ideas of political reform.

155. *The unſex'd Females, a Poem: Addreſſed to the Author of the* Purſuits of Literature.

THIS author objects to the cenſures on Darwin by the writer to whom he addreſſes himſelf; yet, while he labours to obviate the objections, does he not incur the charge of imitating the Doctor's prurient ſtyle? That the women of the preſent age are too much

"A female band deſpiſing *Nature's* law,"

the inſtances in our own country put it out of every one's power to deny. In France they have renounced every tender feeling; in England they have relaxed in the decorum of dreſs and ſentiment. The ſtudy of botany leads here to corruption, which in France a total violation of morality extends to democratic fury. "The moſt ſenſible women," ſays Mr. Dyer (Poems, pp. 36, 87), "are more uniformly on the ſide of liberty than the other ſex." But in proof that this country is not without exceptions in favour of the female ſex, our poet has given in his notes a ſeries of female writers in poetry and proſe that form a counterpoiſe to the wretched the unprincipled Wooliſtoncroft, that ſworn enemy to bluſhes and to the modeſt innocence that produces them, and who ſeriouſly lamented the neglect of all muſcular exerciſes at our female boarding-ſchools. According to Rouſſeau, "the empire of women is the empire of ſoft or gentle addreſs: their commands are careſſes, their menaces are tears."—"The flippant *Hays*, aſſuming a cynic leer," ſays, "like monarchs we have been flattered into imbecillity by thoſe who wiſh to take advantage of our weakneſs." (Eſſays and Letters, p. 92.) Such is the language of thoſe advocates for their ſex who wiſh to confound the very order of Nature and the appointment of God in creating that "diſtinction of character between the two ſexes, and that happineſs of both which depends in great meaſure on the preſervation and obſervance of this diſtinction." Mrs. More's Eſſays, p. 9—13.

156. *Fragments of* Scotiſh *Hiſtory.*

THE editor, who dates from *Binns houſe*, has collected the original papers here publiſhed from MSS. in the Advocates' library. He prefaces them with "Deſultory Reflexions," a ſelection from notes which occurred during the peruſal of ſome volumes of hiſtories during the period between the reign of Malcolm Canmore and the death of Alexander III. 1056—1286. "It is," he obſerves, "more eaſy

eaſy to complete a hiſtory of any civilized country in Europe than to elucidate one obſcure century of the hiſtory of Scotland."—"The field of Scotiſh hiſtory," he allows, "preſents a barren aſpect. The meagre records of the times offer no allurements to the patient enquirer. Few tracts remain that can guide us in the private life of our anceſtors, who were ſavages, or but one degree removed, the natural effects of a cold and ungenial clime." (Deſultory Reflexions, p. 3.) "Although we aſcribe to climate the primary cauſe of the rudeneſs of a nation, many collateral cauſes may conſpire to retard the improvement of the people. Domeſtic broils and little intercourſe with other countries. The vicinity of a more potent kingdom was perhaps the chief and moſt potent reaſon. The quarrels of England with Scotland ſeem of more difficult reconciliation than thoſe of other countries. A long and inveterate animoſity, an animoſity, ſorry am I to ſay, hardly yet extinguiſhed, magnified their injuries, and fomented each diſpute. Add to theſe the feudal law, long minorities of the throne, ſlavery, oppreſſion of the clergy, ſuperſtition and ignorance." (p. 23—30.) "The only monuments of antiquity which could illuſtrate the manners of Scotland, the poems of Oſſian, and the *Regium Majeſtatem*, are of ſuſpected credit. An inveſtigation of the credit of the one is yet in embryo; and the labours of the learned have not tended to diſſipate the gloom which hovers over the origin of the other*." (p. 35.) The magnificent buildings, the diſpenſation of juſtice, and the titles of honour, are arguments againſt barbariſm†. How unlike the production of ſavages is the muſick of Scotland! What can exceed the beauty of the Scotiſh ſong? (p. 35, 42, 54, 59.) At this laſt page the compiler breaks off abruptly, and ſubjoins an appendix of 14 charters and other documents, all except the 11 and 12‡ from the Advocates' library, of which excellent collection the world will ſoon be gratified with a *catalogue raiſonnée*. (Pref. ii.) The editor intended to ſelect more, but his profeſſional engagements and other indiſpenſable avocations prevented him both from doing that, and from continuing to examine the more antient hiſtories of Scotland.

To theſe are added,

The Diary of Robert Birrel, *Burgeſs of* Edinburgh, *containing divers Paſſages of Staite and uthers memorable Accidents, Frome the* 1532 *Zeir of our Redemptione till the Beginning of the Zeir* 1605.

"IF this has any merit, it may ariſe from its being written by a perſon who ſeems to have been attached to no party. It appears to be a ſimple narration of facts as they happened; but the author undoubtedly meant to make ſome alterations, as the work itſelf does not entirely correſpond with the title. The obſcure paſſages I intended to explain by collations with other MSS. and hiſtories; but I muſt lament that in this caſe, as before, the ſame cauſes have prevented me, and only when I could find leiſure a note was ſometimes ſubjoined. Although the chronology of the author and that of Sir James Balfour agree, I do not ſay Principal Robertſon is wrong, particularly as it would ſeem Sir James has ingroſſed the greater part of the Diary in his own work. And though it is probable he collected more materials relating to the hiſtory of Scotland than ever was done by another, he is often inaccurate. With more attention to the facts, and by beſtowing more time in collation, I might have aſcertained truth."

The late Expedicion in Scotland, *made by the Kynge's Hynys Armye under the Conduct of the Ryght Hon. the Erle of* Hertforde *the Yere of Lorde God* 1544.

SENT to the Lord Ruſſel, lord privie ſeal, from the kynge's army, by a frende of his.

The Expedicion into Scotlande *of the moſt worthely fortunate Prince* Edward, *Duke of* Soomerſet, *unto our moſt noble ſovereign Lord the Kinge's Maieſtie* Edward *VI. Governour of hys Hyghnes' Perſon, and Protectour of his Grace's Realmes, Dominions, and Subiectes, made in the firſt Yere of his Maieſtie's moſt proſperous Reign,*

* Mr. Robertſon vindicates the authenticity of Regiam Majeſtatem, ſee p. 305.

† Among theſe titles that of *Abthane* is not yet explained, nor the office of the *Juſticiarius* defined.

‡ "Theſe are in a chartulary of Aberdeen belonging to Mr. Archibald Conſtable, bookſeller, in Edinburgh, whoſe attention in procuring ſcarce books, and intelligence of whatever is valuable in literature, is here acknowledged; nor ſhould I forget to confeſs how much I am indebted to Mr. *Eaton*, whoſe name is well known to Scotch Antiquarians [Antiquaries], for the uſe of books in his curious collection." (p. iv.)

and

and continued by Way of Diarie. By W. Patten. London, 1548.

"THE two laſt tracts are ſo exceedingly ſcarce that they are very rarely to be ſeen, and the value ſo great that few can afford to purchaſe them. The firſt, though it occupies here only 14 pages, I have frequently heard eſtimated at ten guineas, and the ſecond at five and ſix. It was judged proper to reprint them, becauſe the hiſtory of a country can be elucidated only by the facility of acquiring materials; and it is, perhaps, to be regretted, that many valuable MSS. are locked up in private cabinets unknown to the world. Theſe tracts and the Diary are edited with as much fidelity as one, who could not beſtow a large portion of his time upon them, might accompliſh. Before a perſon writes upon a ſubject, he ſhould have read all that has been already written upon it. Had I any proſpect of continuing to ſtudy the hiſtory of Scotland, this volume might be enlarged and made more perfect. I have ſtill many notes, which were intended for new reflections; but I believe that now I ſhall bid adieu to the Antiquities of my country."

We can only regret that a perſon ſo well qualified to inveſtigate them as Mr. Dalziel * ſhould have ſo little leiſure.

157. *The Annual* Hampſhire *Repoſitory; or, hiſtorical, economical, and literary Miſcellany; a provincial Work, of entirely original Materials, comprifing all Matters relative to the County, including the Iſle of* Wight, *&c. under the following Heads: County Hiſtory, Chronicle, Regiſtry, Navy, Army, Church, Law, Civil and Municipal Affairs, Public Works, Commerce, Schools, State of the Poor, Economy, Charities, Agriculture, Natural Hiſtory, Philoſophy, and Curioſities, Antiquities and Topography, Arts and Sciences, Letters, Biography, Projects, Miſcellanies, Notices to Correſpondents, &c. &c. Vol. I. To be continued annually.*

AMONG the improvements in ſcience and civilization are certainly to be reckoned theſe annual regiſters of certain diſtricts; and, while they continue to be well and impartially drawn up, they deſerve the countenance of the publick. The plan of this work is ſufficiently detailed in the title-page. The article of county hiſtory begins from the Proclamation, May 21, 1792, being the time of the French cauſe beginning to concern England, and the proceedings on it; the amount of ſubſcriptions for internal defence from April 9, 1794, to Dec. 5, 1798, in the county and Iſle of Wight, was 11,565l.; proceedings againſt the ſcarcity, 1795. In the chronicle we have Monſieur Meſſre, a French emigrant prieſt, making his public recantation from the errors of Popery in the church of Wincheſter, a detail of the motives of which are given afterwards. The regiſtry of births, marriages, and deaths, follows; then the ſtate of the army, navy, church, law, police, corporation of Wincheſter; abſtracts of acts for redemption of land-tax and for income tax; ports, economy, and commerce; ſtate of the poor, economy, and charities, parochial reports, and other agricultural improvements; antiquities.

"With reſpect to the laſt general, anonymous collections, &c. by D. Y. it is ſufficient to ſay, that, being chiefly a mere compilation from the former works, put together by a perſon himſelf totally unacquainted with the county, in conſequence of his coming from town technically to arrange the library at Brookwood, can only be conſidered as a bookſeller's job, or trick of trade. A clearer proof cannot be given of his incompetency to the undertaking, if alone from total ignorance of the county, whatever otherwiſe may have been his capability, than that his own chief addition is the republication of the Hampſhire Agricultural Account; which report, though made under the commiſſion, and publiſhed with the authority, of the National Board of Agriculture as their report, the higher authority, in our Provincial Agriculture at leaſt, of the South Hants Society, or even the leaſt perſonal knowledge of the county, muſt have convinced him was an erroneous, defective, and every way contemptible, performance; the groſs errors and defects of which he was thus continuing and propagating, inſtead of reprobating and reforming them, as it rather became a hiſtorian of the county. The only favourable exception, that we obſerve, to this generally ſervile compilation, is the new matter obtained from Mr. Warner; whoſe name, however, is made too much uſe of in the title-page, and ſtill more ſo at the back, which is falſely intituled "Warner's Hampſhire," conſiſtently with the little ſubſtantial aſſiſtance from him in the book itſelf; which, except the republication of ſome of his former tracts, is very trifling indeed. If, at leaſt, the publick conceive that the general body of materials collected by Mr. W. are incorporated into that work, they will be greatly diſappointed. For, when that very reſpectable and indefatigable, though in his objects perhaps rather too deſultory an antiquarian and writer, diſ-

continued

* Mr. Dalziel is of the profeſſion of the law, ſecond ſon of the family of Binns, and lineally deſcended from Gen. D. who defeated the inſurgents in the reign of Cha. II.

continued his design of publishing the history of this county, towards which he made copious collections, he put them into the possession of a very considerable gentleman of the county, himself conversant with, and, as far as his other great public concerns admit, attentive to, the subjects of them, whose property they are now become, upon terms very honourable to him as a patron, and Mr. W. as a collector. The conductor of the Hampshire Repository seizes, with avidity and gratitude, this occasion of returning thanks to Mr. W. for the very kind communication of his good intentions and wishes towards the progress of this work; and for his liberal desire, as far as he is now concerned, being no longer proprietor of the papers he collected, that they may be contributed towards the promotion of this undertaking. We are not without hopes that the equally liberal present possessor of them will in part communicate them to us; of which indeed we have no doubt, if he should think that any probable public benefit or entertainment may be derived to the county from such communication; and otherwise we have no pretence or even wish to desire it. For, we admit him to be a better judge than we are how far they would answer such public object." (p. 95.)

"It remains alone to add, that, as to most of the heads, so especially as to this; we consider our first volume chiefly the introduction to, at most the commencement of, our several subjects. This present literary *skeleton* of the future *body* of our work, reversing the *natural* order of body and skeleton, we wish to be regarded as an incipient preparation only, the different members of which we leave to be infused by other co-operators with us, as well as ourselves, till it be quite filled up, and, as it were, *saturated* in all its ramifications; till, in short, it become what by general assistance it alone can, a full subject of study to connoisseurs, pleasure to amateurs, and curiosity to common observers." (p. 96.)

Accounts of *Bramshot*, *Hayling* island, *Southwick* priory, inscription there, p. 105; *Warblington*, *Romsey*, *Selborne*; account of Mr. White, p. 110; *Bittern*, with a plan of the Roman station of *Clausentum* there; Hampshire Flora, with a plate of a non-descript *Ophrys*; arts and sciences, list of pictures at *Broadlands*; account of the establishment and conduct of the exiled French clergy at Winchester, from their arrival in November, 1792, to the present time, in which the spirit of Popery is shewn to have been at work.

158. *The* Hampshire *Repository. Vol. II. To be continued occasionally.*

WE are much gratified by the continuation of this work, which is now avowed to be preparatory to "an uniform antient and modern history of the county," by collecting separate "*parochial accounts*," in the manner pursued in Mr. Lysons's "Environs of London," or single branches of parochial history, or any specific article of information, it being probable there are, in most parishes, persons who, partly of themselves, partly through others, *can*, and it is hoped *will*, compile or collect such parochial accounts. The plan is marked out, and the communications are to be made to the conductor of the Hampshire Repository, at Mr. Robbins's, printer, Winchester.

The same plan being pursued in this as in the preceding volume, we can only point out some of the most striking particulars. Among the rest, the conviction of a magistrate for the illegal commitment of a poor man merely for applying for relief to the vestry at Droxford, and not going away at the command of an imperious overseer, who, on the trial, was so exposed for his contradictory evidence that it shortly after broke his heart, and the magistrate was struck out of the commission. The address of Lord Eldon to the jury, with the precision and clearness that mark all his decisions, deserves to be inserted, would our limits permit.

Particular account of the origin and progress of Mr. Taylor's machines for blocks, shivers, and pins, and his improvement in the construction of pumps, with a plate.

Observations on the register of *Medstead*; the decrease of communicants, from the desertion of principal families, whose example influenced their dependents; the increase of illegitimate children, supposed to have been formerly prevented by the care of the resident clergy, as it now ought to be by parish-officers. In *Wield* register is this entry, 1609: "Johannes Wyle & Maria Clothans *pregnans* nupti fuerant." The communicants of that time, 1634 and 1635, were as 52 to 7, and the offerings as 6s. 11d.$\frac{3}{4}$ to *nil*.

Houses of industry in the isle of Wight, Winchester, and New Wickham poor-house, erected at Boldre in 1796, and two schools founded there; all by Mr. Gilpin, the worthy vicar, who has also established at Lymington a society for the relief of distressed females, wives of seamen and boatmen, who

who frequently are abſent or unfortunate.

State of the county-hoſpital, and the relief of 1554l. collected for it by ſermons recommended by the Biſhop of Wincheſter to the clergy, diſſenting-miniſters, and Catholic prieſts, throughout the dioceſe.

Parochial reports of *Warblington*, *Bedhampton*, *Havant*, *Chriſtchurch*, *Hambledon*, *Catherington*, *Burton*, *Peterſfield*, *Farlington*, *Niton*, *Yarmouth*.

In the hamlet of *Denmead Mullins* was a chapel with a houſe, &c. for a prieſt; on which the communicator obſerves, that, "however corrupt the clergy of thoſe times may have been in their manners and principles, and however neceſſary it was to have a reform, ſtill I think the reformers went too far; they even carried ruin with reform; they involved the uſeful in the common wreck of the uſeleſs; ſmall eſtabliſhments, like the before-mentioned, are certainly uſeful in the ſupport of religious worſhip, ſuitable to the minds of humble people, convenient and comfortable to the poor, old, and infirm." (p. 202.)

At *Buriton* lived the celebrated Edward Gibbon, who, from a boy, preferred books to ſociety, even of his parents, and ſacrificed to them the amuſements of youth. (p. 208.)

At *Peterſfield* the late William Jolliffe, eſq. erected a much-admired equeſtrian ſtatue of William III. with an appropriate Latin inſcription. (p. 211.)

A *landſlip* in the iſle of Wight may be paralleled with that at Folkſtone, in our p. 517.

Among the agricultural reports is one from *Plowell*, of the produce of 5 ears of Egyptian wheat, ſown in an unmanured part of the garden, in the end of January, 1799, in 2 drills, each 10 feet long; cut in September, and yielded 700 ears of well-grown wheat, beſides many light ones that never came to maturity.

Remedies for ſcarcity, by a provincial maximum fixed by the quarter ſeſſions.

On incloſures it is obſerved, that land in the open counties of Leiceſter and Northampton pays better when incloſed for tillage than when open for paſturage; but that timber will pay more than arable land is ſhewn from facts ſtated p. 286 & ſeq.; the reſult of which is a *clear* income of 1257l. at the end of 100 years. Firs are alſo ſhewn to be productive. An experimental farming aſſociation was formed in 1801.

As a ſupplement to Mr. Warner's *Clauſentum*, and the account of *Bittern*, we have much information from Sir H. C. Engleſield, bart. illuſtrated by drawings engraved by Baſire. Among the Roman antiquities found here is a ſtone 1 foot and an half high, inſcribed

IMP CÆS LV
CIO DOMI
TIO AVRELIANO.

A new bridge, built over the Itchin at Northam, by act 29 Geo. III. is engraved; and a dwarf Chineſe tree, brought over by Mr. Fitzhugh, and in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Lance, of Cholſel, near Bittern.

Trigonometrical ſurvey of Hampſhire, carried on in 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, by order of the Duke of Richmond, by Lieut.-col. Williams and Capt. Mudge, of the royal artillery, and Mr. Iſaac Dalby.

A pedeſtrian tour in the iſle of Wight, 1799.

Happy, for the community at large, was the detection of the fraudulent E O table, at the races in 1793, "a machination which ranks as high in the art of the mechanick who framed it as in the artifice of the cheats who employed him; ſo exquiſite in its device, execution, and uſe, that it is not likely to have been brought to ſuch perfection at once, or in this inſtance only, but probably is the commonly-eſtabliſhed plan, according to the moſt finiſhed modern improvements upon which ſuch tables are now ſyſtematically conſtructed." The proprietor offered 1000l. to recover it from the magiſtrates.

The principal biographical article is the life or rather caſe of *Robert Stures*, of Biſhops Waltham, who, by addreſs and cunning, raiſed himſelf from low beginnings to great wealth, and involved many worthy and reſpectable perſons in ruin. The conſequences are not related.

Anecdotes of Lord Bute (whoſe houſe at Highcliff is mouldering into ruin), Admiral Holmes, Mr. W. Taylor, jun. who made an electrical machine with an *oſtrich's egg-ſhell* inſtead of a glaſs globe, with force ſufficient to ſhock 150 of the French king's guards at one ſtroke, which terrified them beyond deſcription.

Among

Among the poetry the following inſcription for a monument to be erected to Dr. Warton, by a ſubſcription of the Wykehamiſts, is prominent among ſeveral Greek, Latin, and Engliſh elegies:

"M. S.
Reverendi Colendique Viri
Josephi Wartoni, S. T. P.
Collegii Wintonienſis non ita pridem
Magiſtri;
Nuperrimè defuncti.
Cujus Ingenii dotes;
Scilicet,
In multiplici doctrinâ et varietate rerum
Eruditionem locupletiſſimam;
In Scriptis antiquioribus interpretandis
Elegantiam;
In Literis recentioribus illuſtrandis Judicium exquiſitiſſimum;
In Lyricis Carminibus ſcribendis Conceptuum Vim et Ardorem;
Literati:
Et cujus Morum virtutes;
Nempe,
Facilitatem, ſuavitatem, humanitatem, benignitatem;
Amici;
Honore diù proſequentur;
Mœrore diù deſiderabunt."

In the article of *Review* Mr. Milner's Hiſtory of Wincheſter comes firſt. In a ſhort review of it we much approve the following paſſage: "We appeal only to the ideas of God, and his covenants with man, afforded by the Scriptures, whether ſuch a mode of life [as the *monaſtic*] can be *neceſſary* to ſalvation; and, if not neceſſary, whether *profitable*, either to the individual adopting it or to the publick. Can God delight in ſeeing man reject his bounty, or fly from the world to avoid that probation for which he was placed in it? If merit conſiſts in conquering the temptations of the world, what reward can they claim who cowardly deſert their poſt, under the idle plea of making compenſation by pſalmſinging and the practice of bodily auſterities? And does not the monaſtic ſpirit appear to prefer the manners of the Baptiſt to thoſe of our bleſſed Redeemer?" (p. 129.) After noticing, as a reviewer, Mr. M's "religious zeal, if not fury, which too frequently diſplays itſelf in the moſt acrimonious inſinuations, unfounded ſuſpicions, and injurious imputations," the conductor vindicates himſelf from ſome charges from the ſame quarter, and takes leave, he hopes for ever in a controverſial view, of "this literary ſalamander, who lives only in the heat of contention, this Catholic cameleon, who thrives on the breath of controverſy, this polemic Proteus, who, in the various ſhapes of the Hiſtorian, Antiquarian, Romancer, Eſſayiſt, or Journaliſt, is ſtill the pertinacious Papiſt; and, under whatever different appearances he puts on, remains really the ſame — *aliuſque & idem*. It ſeems to be with declining Popery, with failing infallibility, as it is with other profeſſions, the faith in which falls with their reaſonableneſs,

'The times have been
That when the brains were out, the man would die,
And there an end: but now they riſe again,
With twenty mortal follies in their head,'—

and for the ſame purpoſe,

'*To puſh us from our ſeats.*'

But perhaps the time for the *ghoſt* of departed Popery is when the *ſubſtance* is no more. We therefore are not ſurpriſed to ſee it now ſtalk abroad; and, with more deſire than expectation to lay it, we conclude, as a conſummation devoutly to be wiſhed,

'Reſt, reſt, perturbed ſpirit, reſt!'

159. *Letters addreſſed to a young Man on his firſt Entrance into Life, and adapted to the peculiar Circumſtances of the preſent Times. By Mrs.* Weſt, *Author of "A Tale of the Times," &c.* 3 *large Vols.* 12mo.

IN our Magazine for May laſt, p. 443, we announced this publication to our readers, and we are happy in having this opportunity of acknowledging that in the peruſal of it we have not been diſappointed. The writer is already known to the world as a noveliſt and poet, and her writings in each of theſe departments have acquired her conſiderable celebrity. The preſent work, as we are informed in a modeſt and ſenſible introduction, owes its origin "to the feelings incident to an anxious mother, on the occaſion of a beloved ſon's firſt removing from the ſafe ſhelter of the parental roof. The dangers to which young men are, in this age, particularly expoſed, occaſioned a diffuſe correſpondence, in which moſt of the ſubjects were diſcuſſed that are *now* enlarged upon, arranged in a more methodical manner, and preſented to the world in a form very diſſimilar to their original ſhape."

This correſpondence is indeed diffuſe, but it is certainly of high importance, embracing ſubjects which ought to be generally imprinted upon the minds of men of all ranks and ages.

The

The form in which they are at present given to the publick is intended for the use of "young men in the middle walks of life, and for professed members of the Church of England." This declaration of the author is by no means an apology for inelegance of composition, or for bigoted and uncandid reflections. We have seldom met with a work more exempt from these faults. Mrs. West's mind is capable of making a proper distinction between an amiable, frugal, and industrious simplicity, and vulgarity, buffoonery, and ignorance; between an anti-christian asperity against the opinions of others, and an equally anti-christian indifference with regard to our own faith.

Impressed with a deep sense of the importance of the middle rank of people in a political as well as in a moral view, she labours to restore society to its just equilibrium, and with much sound argument and lively satire she lashes the prevailing mode of copying the vices of our superiors, and neglecting what is really praise-worthy and estimable. To the manners of the present times in this respect, she opposes the wise institutions which our ancestors provided, and the salutary restraints which they employed, for the purpose of preventing youth from bursting through the bounds of moderation, and of confining every order in the state within its just limits. From a review of the conduct of our ancestors in the ages immediately succeeding the Reformation, she glances at the general advantages of historical knowledge, as it may tend to correct the false notions which are promulgated by democratical writers, who take every opportunity of forming invidious, degrading, and (we may say) unjust parallels between the present times and those of less general knowledge. Mrs. West explains her ideas on the illiberality of such comparisons in the following impressive language.

"To accuse a person of ignorance when there was no such thing as learning, betrays our own folly, as much as to sit down contented with superficial knowledge when we might acquire *real*. To censure a long succession of generations for being fierce, barbarous, and rude, when during all that period the nation was convulsed by war and faction, or struggling for those blessings which we peaceably inherit, argues that we have not made the best use of the long tranquillity and security which we enjoy. We talk of our present blessings; let us be just to the memory of those who acquired them. We boast of our high sense of personal freedom and moral rectitude; we glory in our refinements in science and the arts, our improvements in manufacture, our extensive commerce, and surpassing opulence. Yet let us remember, that these advantages were gradually acquired, and that it is a more difficult task to invent than to improve. The plasterer, who finishes the building, is not a superior artist to the mason who laid the foundation.

"We appear in a late period, heirs to a rich inheritance. Our task is, not to acquire, but to maintain; to preserve, not to erect. The advantages which we possess are so many claims upon us for exertion; and they only really redound to our praise when they are usefully employed. Let us not pique ourselves on that superiority to preceding ages which is surely accidental, and proceeding from causes which we could not direct; but let us rather ask, has a long period of tranquillity, opulence, and diffused information, been properly improved? I do not mean in a political, but in a moral light; and I wish every one to answer for themselves, not for their neighbours. Tranquillity is not given to be wasted in indolence or dissipation. Opulence claims from its possessors more than mere selfish elegance. If we are now ignorant of the duties and principles of the religion which we profess, we cannot accuse our blind guides, or lay the blame on a crafty hierarchy who profit by our credulity. And if we will rest contented with that imitation of knowledge, which has all the defects without the simplicity of ignorance; we scorn truth in its meridian splendour, while our progenitors worshiped its early dawn." Vol. I. p. 144

In proof that the past generations of our countrymen were not less truly wise than the present, the author proceeds to consider that amazing monument of human wisdom, moderation, forethought, and ratiocination, the foundation of our national church; on whose liturgy and articles she bestows more than a third part of her work. She first considers the duty of publick communion with some body of Christians, and then warns her son against the opposite feats of strict Calvinists and rational Christians; against the one, as condemning all doctrines, which cannot be measured by human capacity, as idle tales, the mere forgeries of ealy belief; and against the other, as degrading reason from her acknowledged province of investigating the credibility

of evidence, and connecting the various parts of our religious system.

Upon those who affect a stricter piety, Mrs. West thus observes:

"Human nature as absolutely requires some relaxation for our intellectual part, as our animal bodies demand repose. They who, arguing from the abuse against the use, deny themselves the enjoyment of the elegant gratifications of the imagination, are in great danger of having recourse to the grosser pleasures of appetite, or of falling into that sour misanthropy, which is quite as inimical to the genius of Christianity, as an excess in the diversions which it condemns can be. As for those who have really made such a progress in perfection as to have got above those weaknesses and imperfections of our nature which generally cling to the best of us while in this life, if there really are any who can always be employed in the study of divine truth, or in actions of devotion or benevolence, such people must have imbibed so much of that pure spirit which thinketh no evil, and which is not puffed up, that they will refrain from condemning those, who, far beneath them in spiritual attainments, yet sincere in their desire of doing their duty, do not aim at straitening the strait gate. No breach of communion, therefore, should really subsist between people who have attained a higher degree of goodness, and those who, conscious of infirmity, and of the difficulties which obstruct them from acting as they ought, are fearful of assuming the appearance of *extraordinary* sanctity, lest they should fall short of the *common* standard of virtue, and thus set stumbling blocks in their own road. For, it must increase the number of their temptations, if they should affix the idea of guilt to what their master has not prohibited. The pious saint, remembering what the Apostle has said to the Romans *, will only confine criminality to such as, in respect of things in themselves indifferent, practise what they believe to be unlawful, or to those who, by pursuing amusements with culpable avidity, not only transgress positive precepts of the Gospel, but endanger the ruin of their temporal affairs: and, on the other hand, let the conscientious Christian, who sees no guilt in moderate pleasures, respect the scruples of his self denying neighbour. This he certainly will do, if that self-denial be accompanied by corresponding degrees of merit in other instances, and if it never breaks out in illiberal censures on those who think differently on subjects not absolutely determined by the word of God. Should that merit not exist, and yet that censoriousness appear, the interests of religion will suffer, and the charges of spiritual pride, the love of distinction, and splenetic hypocrisy, will be retorted by the accused.

"Though my remarks have been chiefly pointed at one of the features which mark the character of Methodists, or (as they now term themselves) Calvinists, they may be extended to all their distinguishing traits. If their pretensions to superior piety are real, they have no motive for forming into a distinct body from us; the Church of England proscribes no degree of holiness, benevolence, or virtue. Why need they attend private assemblies? the prayers of our Liturgy repeated twice a day, with the morning and evening aspirations of the closet, may surely exercise the feelings of the most devout. They profess to hold the opinions which are contained in our Articles; it is to be hoped, therefore, that they understand them. Knowledge once acquired is retained in the mind; and when we are thoroughly taught, and our opinions fixed, we only want to be stimulated to practise what we know. Our clergymen are prohibited from preaching doctrines contrary to our Articles; but as, from the nature of man, they have reason to be persuaded that his actions require more restraints than his opinions, I mean, that he is oftener tempted to act wrong than to believe erroneously, they generally in their sermons treat more of Christian graces than of Christian doctrines. They may have another reason for this. The grand scheme of redemption is too extensive to be opened in one discourse; and there is this objection to a series of sermons, that as the auditory necessarily varies, by losing a part the benefit of what is heard is considerably lessened to each individual. Excellent elementary books abound, and are in general circulation: and surely instructions on mysterious points are best fitted for the closet, since it requires repeated perusals, and much reflection, to comprehend the arguments on which they are founded. It may be observed, that the auditors who attend what are called Gospel preachers seldom have clear ideas of the doctrines which those harangues exclusively treat of; from which circumstance it may be fair to doubt, whether this be a proper mode of conveying instruction, as those who confine themselves to it do not succeed. It may be answered, that the most illiterate of this species of separatists have a vast deal to say about regeneration, election, sanctification, &c.; but I will not admit that either a volubility of words, a redundancy of undefined epithets, an appeal to inward feelings of which your adversary cannot judge, or a perversion or misapplication of scriptural reasoning

* Chap. xv.

reasoning, implies real knowledge. If they have not obtained this knowledge, let them learn it at home. If they have, let them come to our churches, be taught how believers should act; and in the addresses which our rituals prescribe let them implore the grace of God to enable them so to do. If they are more compassionate to their needy brethren, more anxious to instruct the ignorant, more abstracted from worldly pursuits, more devoted to religious duties, let them throw this mass of excellence into the bosom of the mother church, whose doctrines they profess to hold. Let them not confine the duty of charity to the act of giving, but extend it to candid judgment. Let them not, while instructing the uninformed, betray a want of knowing their own duty to their immediate spiritual pastors, who are by lawful authority appointed to the charge of the congregation to which they absolutely belong. Let them not, while conquering their propensity to worldly enjoyments, imbibe the equally carnal spirit of Pharisaical exultation and self-esteem. And, if they wish to promote the interests of religion, let them remember that it is not done by discord, but by peace; not by traducing the ministerial character, but by assisting the labours of those who cultivate God's vineyard. Let them consider, that affectation, singularity, rigidity, and, above all, the antichristian spirit of turbulence, and resistance to lawful authority, injures the cause which they espouse." Vol. I. p. 322.

The following observations upon the Socinians are so appropriate and so well expressed, that, though we have already extended this article to a more than usual length on account of the high importance of the subject, and the masterly style in which it is executed, we cannot refrain from offering them to our readers.

"But there are other dissenters from our church, still more dangerous than those of whom we have just spoken; who exaggerate the value of the last-mentioned ally of religion till they make it preponderate even against the positive declarations of God. These affirm, that whatever surpasses the limits of human comprehension should be banished from Christianity; and they take such liberties with the Scriptures (under the pretext that they were early corrupted and interpolated), as actually to expunge the texts on which our doctrines are founded. They deny the whole plan of redemption, and of the agony of the Divine Spirit; and by confining their morality to external signs, (words and actions,) they divest Christianity of its full force as a religion of motives. They also deny the eternity of future torments, and believe that the soul sleeps till the resurrection. In fine, forgetting the extreme disparity of the human understanding, they erect the reason of every man into a supreme judge; and, without considering how seldom weak people judge rightly even of the opinions or conduct of those of their fellow mortals who happen to be somewhat wiser than themselves, they are so presumptuous as to circumscribe the attributes of the Deity by the narrow bounds of those faint traits of goodness which they discover in man. Whatever they cannot find a prototype for in human conduct, they reject, as inadmissible in a God whom they modify, not by the revelation which he has made of himself, but from the ideas which they chuse to form of what no human mind can properly conceive. They either wholly deny the inspiration of the Old Testament, or they limit it to a very small part; always excluding the divine legation of Moses. Their doctrines countenance that latitudinarianism in point of faith which verges on deistical indifference; and their disavowal of the obligations of obedience to lawful authority is sometimes extended to anarchy and licentiousness.

"In opposing these doctrines, I am aware that I shall often be in danger of confounding the errors of Socinianism with the impiety of Deism. I wish not to charge any individual with such opinions as he rejects. But when we once resolve to measure revelation by reason, and to erase what we cannot comprehend, there is no knowing where we shall stop. Whoever sets off with the leading principle, that they will believe nothing but what they are able to reduce to the level of their own understandings, will always have an excuse for scepticism, till they imbibe such a degree of doubt that they at last fall into the excesses which they reprobated.

"In warning you against that pride of reason which has often fatally misled many sensible people, who, feeling the strength of their own mind in some instances, are apt to believe it invincible and infinite; I wish to point out the conclusions to which such self-confidence ultimately leads; and by the enormity of doubt, to recommend the comforts and advantages of *rational* but *humble* faith." Vol. I. p. 325.

In the second volume we meet with a very judicious review of the Articles of our church; in the course of which, the author confesses her obligations to many eminent divines, amongst whom we recognize the names of Pretyman, Hey, Paley, Secker, Scott, and that venerable layman Bryant. From thence she proceeds to consider religion, as it influences the heart and conduct, and in this respect she entirely agrees with Mrs. More in calling Christianity

a religion of *motives*. We could with pleaſure follow the author through this moſt excellent and univerſally-important part of her publication, and enrich our pages with ſome further extracts; but the limits of our Miſcellany impoſe brevity, and we muſt therefore refer our readers to the work itſelf.

In the third volume ſhe treats of manners, and points out the particulars, in which imitation of the great may be ſafely recommended to the inferior orders. After many valuable obſervations on the government of the temper, general politeneſs, urbanity, &c.; ſhe proceeds to conſider the probable tendency of modern publications, confining herſelf to thoſe which are moſt likely to fall into the hands of youth. Her cenſures are ſtrong, lively, and juſt. We were particularly pleaſed with her critique on the works of Goethe, and the ſong in the Stranger, and can recommend this part of the publication as very amuſing. From theſe pernicious writings ſhe glances at the dreadful deſigns of the anti-chriſtian conſpiracy; and here again we meet with many ſentiments of comprehenſive utility, flowing from a mind eminently gifted by nature, and improved by careful culture. The remaining part of the volume is devoted to a refutation of many of Rouſſeau's tenets, and of the erroneous nature of the preſent ſyſtem of education, in which we vainly pretend to make improvements, while we reject the ſolid foundation of religious inſtruction.

Every parent, we are perſuaded, muſt wiſh to have their children's minds imbued with the principles which theſe volumes are intended to inculcate; and few perſons of more advanced years can read them without deriving advantage as well as pleaſure from the peruſal.

160. *The Characteriſtic Merits of the* Chineſe *Language illuſtrated by an Inveſtigation of its ſingular Mechaniſm and peculiar Properties; containing Analytical Strictures on Dr.* Hager's *Explanation of the Elementary Characters of the* Chineſe. *By* Antonio Montucci, *LL. D. occaſional* Chineſe *Tranſcriber to his Majeſty, and the Honourable the* Eaſt India *Company.*

OF this work, which will conſiſt of about 12 ſheets in royal quarto, and which is intended to be circulated gratuitouſly among the moſt eminent Literary Inſtitutions in Great Britain, France, and Germany, we have received an anonymous anticipated Review, which we think it would be unmanly to inſert.

161. *The Anſwer of* A. Montucci, *LL. D. to the Conductors of the* Critical Review *and* Monthly Magazine, *concerning their Review of a Title page and Prefatory Letter, accompanying Propoſals for a Treatiſe on the* Chineſe *Language.*

HAVING forborne to enter farther into this ORIENTAL diſpute: we ſhall only ſay that this anſwer of Dr. Montucci is to be had *gratis*, by perſonal application, at the reſpectable houſe of Meſſieurs Cadell and Davies, Strand.

162. *An Anſwer to a Pamphlet intituled "The Speech of the Earl of* Clare, *on the Subject of a Legiſlative Union between* Great Britain *and* Ireland." *By* Henry Grattan, *Eſq.*

THE Union having taken place, it may ſuffice that we recite the title of this pamphlet.

163. Suſpiria Oceani: *A Monody on the Death of* Richard *Earl* Howe, *K. G. Admiral of the Fleet, and General of his Majeſty's Marine Forces. By Dr.* Trotter;

INSCRIBED to Louiſa Counteſs of Altamont, from Cawſand bay, Sept. 24, 1800. No unpleaſing tribute to the memory of a gallant officer, whoſe deſervings of his country are here recited.

164. Tintern *Abbey, with other original Poems. By* Clericus.

THESE poems are affectionate and ſimple.

P. 485, b. l. 48, for *immeaſurable* r. *unreturnable*. We could have wiſhed ſome leſs complicated term had been adopted by the fair writer. Would it not have been equally expreſſive of her obligations to have ſaid, "they were ſuch as it would never be in her power to make a return for." We cannot too ſtrongly reprobate ſuch innovations in our language as compreſſive terms.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

AN OLD READER requeſts FIDELIS, who, p. 601, communicates his invention and drawing of a Bee-houſe, that, as in his next we are "to hear farther reſpecting his favourite inſect," he will have the goodneſs to add a ſcale or dimenſions to the plan of his hoſpitable fabrick for that uſeful tribe of little creatures, and he will doubtleſs have the thanks of more than one Speculator.

A Portrait of Mr. HOLT in our next; with the Parſonage-houſe at St. PETER'S, SANDWICH; the Rock at EYAM; TICHOPHYLAX; J. G's Inſcription; &c. &c. &c.

POETIC

POETIC ADDRESS,

Spoken by Mr. ELLISTON, *at the late Fete given by her Majeſty, at Weymouth.*

(To the KING.)

WELCOME, my Liege! my ever-honour'd Lord!
Oh, were it mine, in action as in word,
My zeal, my loyalty, my duteous love,
To thee, ſupport of all the world, to prove!
Bleſs'd be the Pow'r, eternally ador'd,
Who to our pray'rs our King, our ſhield, reſtor'd!
See, every ſpeaking countenance reveals
The lively tranſport which the boſom feels;
See, the flush'd cheek, ſo lately pale with fear,
Receives the grateful, the ecſtatic tear;
The quiv'ring lip, now trembling with delight,
Fain would articulate, define aright,
How deep affection's root ſtill ſtronger grows, [owes,
Which, to thy worth, progreſſive firmneſs
To teach to all mankind what man can be,
Triumphant trials were reſerv'd for thee:
Oh! that thy Herculean ſtrength were unconfin'd, [mind;
Extended o'er thy body as thy gen'rous
Or that thy health and precious life to ſhield, [yield—
Each ſubject of his own a ſhare might
Had pow'r, as will, a portion to beſtow!
I ſpeak but what I feel and what I know.

As o'er the countleſs riches of the main
Thy conq'ring Navy rides with proud diſdain;
In ſearch of treaſures which it values more,
So doth thy noble ſpirit greatly ſoar
'Bove earthly glories and 'bove earthly grace; [race;
Though ſtill Friend, Father, of the human

(To the COMPANY and PEOPLE.)

Pour forth your raptures, loudly ſweep the lyre,
With all your ſpirit, energy, and fire;
The heart's reſponſive chords ſhall ſtrike as loud,
In meaſures full, exultant, bold, and proud.
Call on the hov'ring ſhades of Minden's plain,
On Nelſon's heroes, victors on the main,
They'll join, they'll ſwell the animated lay— [day,
This day they conquer'd, this all glorious
Auſpicious, bleſs'd, when Brunſwick's line appear'd, [uprear'd:
Check'd fear, miſtruſt—and fading hope
Long may its virtues ſave! long, long, prevail!
Long may we cry, "Oh, Prop of England, hail!"

ON THE DEATH OF GENERAL ABERCROMBY.

Tranſlated from the Latin in the St. James's Chronicle, July 11.

A COURIER from th' Egyptian coaſt
Th' mournful tidings lately bore,
That ABERCROMBY, Britain's boaſt,
By battle's fate was now no more.

O gallant General! your great ſoul
With pureſt patriot ardour burn'd,
Alike the Deſpot's proud controul,
And Faction's arts, inſidious, ſpurn'd.

Prompt, at your King and Country's call,
Your veteran ſword you boldly drew;
No perils could your heart appall—
That heart, to honour always true.

Your memory Virtue ſhall embalm
In every honeſt Briton's breaſt;
And Valour's meed, and Glory's palm,
Your martial merit ſhall atteſt.

Hiſt'ry with wonder ſhall relate
Your great exploit on Egypt's coaſt;
When Gaul's fam'd legion felt defeat,
And her *unconquer'd* ſtandard loſt.

The nations with ſurprize ſhall hear
That thrice her veterans ſhrunk diſmay'd,
And left a trophy for your bier,
Whoſe brilliancy ſhall never fade.

Sculpture with Hiſtory too ſhall vie,
In marble your renown to raiſe—
Columns ſhall lift it to the ſky,
And yours ſurpaſs e'en Pompey's praiſe!

And when dire War's alarms ſhall ceaſe,
And in theſe favour'd Iſles again
The angel form of gentle Peace
Return to fix her ſmiling reign,

Then with what pride your native land
Shall boaſt; the boon, ſo dearly won,
Was conquer'd by the valiant hand
Of her deceas'd illuſtrious Son!

The ſeven-month'd Nile, who ſaw you bleed,
Shall ſtill bear witneſs to your fame;
And Egypt long the gallant deed
Around her clatſic coaſt proclaim.

Your brave companions oft ſhall tell
How you the fatal wound conceal'd;
How your ſoul triumph'd, when you fell,
To ſee them maſters of the field.

For us remains no more, great Shade!
But now to give you honours due;
By every bard let theſe be paid,
By every ſage, and hero too!

Dromore, Ireland. T. STOTT.

ON THE DEATH OF SIR RALPH ABERCROMBY.

"Dulce & decorum eſt pro Patriâ mori."

WHILST wreaths victorious crown
Britannia's arms, [gore,
And Egypt's ſands are dy'd with Gallic
Say,

Boy, ſhall the Muſe, whom patriot virtue warms,
The note of thankfulneſs forget to pour?
Fain would ſhe ſing, in glad triumphant ſtrain,
Reſounding Pæans on this hard-fought day;
But Fame announces ABERCROMBY ſlain;
And ſorrow claims the ſad inhuming lay.
His early youth with emulation glow'd,
His pulſe beat high at ſacred glory's call;
The ſtreaming banner pointed out the road
To live reſpected, and lamented fall.
The faithleſs Sons of Holland's treach'rous coaſt,
The ſickly climates of the ſultry Weſt,
Hibernia too, in dire rebellion toſs'd,
His pow'r have felt, his clemency con-
Sent by his country's loud approving voice,
On Egypt's ſhores he met the ſtroke of death:
A fate more glorious ne'er was Hero's choice,
In Victory's arms he drew his parting breath.
Long ſhall his name to each ſucceeding age,
Long ſhall his virtues, valour, ſkill, be known;
Fix'd by the record of th' hiſtoric page,
And grateful tribute of the ſculptur'd ſtone.

RURAL PLEASURE, A SONNET.

WHEN the muſical Lark mounts aloft,
And bright dew-drops, like gems, deck the thorn;
When the tint of the ſunbeam ſo ſoft
Is reflected by ruddy-fac'd Morn;
How ſweet then the couch of repoſe
To forſake, as refreſhing and ſtrong,
The breeze wafts the ſcent of the roſe
And the woodbine the vallies along.
But when Sol's flaming chariot aſcends
To the lofty pavilion of Noon,
When languid the lily's head bends,
When each warbler ſuſpends his wild rune,
How ſweet, with a book and a friend,
To the grotto or bow'r to retreat,
And in ſtudy or converſe there ſpend
The calm hour, unmoleſted by heat!
And when Eve, in her garment of grey,
Returning, reſumes her cool reign;
When the dew-ſtar emits its mild ray,
And ſhadows ſwim over the plain;
How ſweet now once more to renew
The pleaſure we taſted at morn,
Though varied, and vaniſh'd from view,
The bright tint, lark, and gem on the thorn!

HAFIZ.

PROLOGUE. *By a Gentleman of* Leiceſter,

On opening the Theatre, at Sydney, Botany Bay, to be ſpoken by the celebrated Mr. B-RR-NGT-N.

FROM diſtant climes o'er wide-ſpread ſeas we come,
Though not with much eclat or beat of drum,
True patriots all, for be it underſtood,
We left our country for our country's good;
No private views diſgrac'd our generous zeal,
What urg'd our travels was our country's weal;
And none will doubt but that our emigration
Has prov'd moſt uſeful to the Britiſh Nation.

But, you inquire, what could our breaſts inflame
With this new paſſion for theatric fame?
What, in the practice of our former days,
Could ſhape our talents to exhibit plays?
Your patience, Sirs, ſome obſervations made,
You'll grant us equal to the ſcenic trade.

He, who to midnight ladders is no ſtranger,
You'll own will make an admirable Ranger.
To ſeek Macbeth we have not far to roam;
And ſure in Filch I ſhall be quite at home.
Unrival'd there, none will diſpute my claim
To high pre-eminence and exalted fame.

As oft on Gadſhill we have ta'en our ſtand,
When 'twas ſo dark you could not ſee your hand,
Some true-bred Falſtaff we may hope to ſtart,
Who, when well bolſter'd, well will play his part.
The ſcene to vary, we ſhall try in time
To treat you with a little Pantomime.
Here light and eaſy Columbines are found,
And well-tried Harlequins with us abound;
From durance vile our precious ſelves to keep,
We often had recourſe to th' flying leap;
To a black face have ſometimes ow'd eſcape.
And Hounſlow Heath has prov'd the worth of crape.

But how, you aſk, can we e'er hope to ſoar
Above theſe ſcenes, and riſe to tragic lore?
Too oft, alas, we've forc'd th' unwilling tear,
And petrified the heart with real fear.
Macbeth a harveſt of applauſe will reap,
For ſome of us, I fear, have murder'd ſleep;
His Lady too with grace will ſleep and talk,
Our females have been us'd at night to walk.

Sometimes indeed, ſo various is our art,
An actor may improve and mend his part;
"Give me a Horſe," bawls Richard, like a drone,
We'll find a man would help himſelf to one.
Grant us your favour, put us to the teſt,
To gain your ſmiles we'll do our very beſt;
And, without dread of future Turnkey Lockits,
Thus, in an honeſt way, ſtill pick your pockets.

Leiceſter, June 10.

NAVAL

NAVAL POETRY. No IV.

"Nor let the sons of letter'd pride despise
Germs whence the vig'rous shoots of valour rise;
So Attic freedom own'd Harmodius' strain,
So rous'd Tyrtæus' song the Spartan train."

PYE's NAUCE.

SONNET,

ON SEEING A SHIP ENTERING PORT.

SHE comes majestic with her swelling sails,
The gallant bark; along her wat'ry way
Homeward she drives before the fav'ring gales; [ers play;
Now floating at their length the streamers
And now they ripple with the ruffling breeze. [rebound,
Hark to their shouts of joy! the rocks
Thund'ring in echoes to the joyful sound.
Long have they voyag'd o'er the distant seas;
And what a heart-delight they feel at last,
So many toils, so many dangers past,
To view the wish'd-for port, he only knows
Who on the stormy seas for many a day
Has toss'd, aweary of his ocean way,
And watch'd all anxious every wind that blows.

THE POOL.

——————WHERE the crowded ports
With rising masts, an endless prospect yield,
With labours burn, and echo to the shouts
Of hurried sailor, as he hearty waves
His last adieu, and loos'ning every sheet,
Resigns the spreading vessel to the wind.

NAUTICUS.

ON THE LOSS OF THE INVINCIBLE, 74 GUNS, IN YARMOUTH ROADS, MARCH 14, 1801.

A COLLEGE EXERCISE.

——'Tis over now, and all is lost!
Ah! what avails it then, that o'er the deep,
Amid Britannia's guardian host, so long
In foremost triumph thou hast led the way?
Ill-fated vessel! yet not thou alone;
All human grandeur reigns like thee awhile, [the storm,
Rides o'er tempestuous seas, and braves
Then sinks in moment ruinous as thine.
For you, ye rescu'd few, whom Providence
Had will'd to gain the timely-passing bark,
(Alas! too feeble for the bold design,
Else had Humanity's extended arm [too)
Reach'd farther still, and sav'd thy fellows
Ye sad, unwelcome messengers of woe,
Soon as ye land in safety once again,
Go tell no babbling tale to break the heart
Of widows wan and orphans listening by;
But oft as they would press ye to unfold
When last ye saw their sires, and if perchance,
By other aid preserv'd, they yet may live,
Be brief, and only say, they 're gone! no more!
Such stubborn Apathy becomes you best.
Oh! melt not at their tears, tho' show'rs should fall,
Ye must be braver now, more valiant far
Than ever in the battle's fiercest heat
'Twas needed. Spite of pray'rs, be hearts of stone,
Lest haply ye disclose the scene ye saw.
Oh! veriest sight of woe, that eye beheld!
When from the fatal bank ye bore away,
And left the wretched suff'rers to their fate.
Severe necessity! or else had none [rul'd,
Escap'd, had prudence been by cries o'er-
And pity grasp'd at all; yet hard, methinks,
And cruel was the deed—to combat those
Who farthest struggled, and had earn'd full well [back.
The life they ask'd—again to plunge them
Needed the treach'rous wave your aid? they, more.
Below'd, regretted Rennie perish'd there!
He strove at first, and thought of life awhile,
And struggled hard, and brav'd it with the rest,
'Till firmest Fortitude, approved most
In passive resignation, dar'd to die.
No more; the victory, dread Ocean, 's thine! [count,
Yet shalt thou, one day, bring a fit ac-
And from thy deepest entrails shalt disgorge
Thy hoarded treasures, and give up thy dead.
Just emblem thou, foul-warning prototype,
Of that appointed hour, when all on earth
Shall wait their awful summons from above!
When, ere the dead awake, and judgment come,
This world shall end in dissolution vast;
When thund'ring Heaven shall bid eternity
Ingulph the yet remaining wreck of things,
And Nature's self be lost and sunk in night,
All hid beneath a surface blank as thine.

Oxford, May 24. B.

FROM YOUNG'S NIGHT THOUGHTS.

NOX PRIMA.

Vita, Mors, Immortalitas.

SOMNUS, grata quies, Naturæ munia fessæ
Suaviter instaurans, vulgi pro more citatos
Fert gressus, quà se monstrat Fortuna serenam;
Evitat miseros, mollis pernicibus alis
Tristitiam fugit, & lætis insidit ocellis.
De somno (pro more) brevi, fractâque quiete,
Evigilo; felices quos irrupta soporis
Sors tenet! at vana est tumulos si somnia vexant.
Evigilo; vastis veluti servatus ab undis,
Quas malè turbatâ fingebant somnia mente,

Et

Et miserè illusam, desperantemque ferebant
Collisi fluctus clavo (ratione) revulso.
Jamque licet reddor mihi, fit mutatio pœnæ
Sola, gravatque magis, magis atque severa
severis [que summis
Succedunt, breviorque dies luctu est, ipsa-
Nox tenebris dominans, Phœbæi luminis
instar
Est, fati si fortè mei color ipse notetur.
Nox tenebrosa polum, Dea majestate
verenda
Illumi tenet, & solio subnixa nigrante,
Plumbea sceptra vibrat, sopitoque imperat
orbi. [tia regnant!
Quàm spissæ tenebræ sunt, quàm alta silen-
Non objecta vident oculi, nil percipit auris:
Omnia somnus habet. Vitales reddere mo-
tus [tur.
Ægra velut, Natura negat, cursuque mora-
Heu grandis mora, venturæ prænuncia sor-
tis! [to
Sors cita contingat: Fatum, tu funè remis-
Aulæum laxes, quæ perdam haud plura
supersunt.
Vos, Tenebræ, vos, sacra Silentia, Nocte
gemellæ
Antiquâ genitæ, per quas nascentia mentis
Efformat Ratio sensa, efformataque firmat
Proposito (hæc est majestatis vera columna
Humanæ) ferte auxilium: persolvere grates
Fas erit in tumulo; vobis ea regia sedes,
Forma ubi funestis hæc victima concidet
aris.
Sed quas invoco? &c.

THE BRITISH SOLDIERS' SONG AT THE BEGINNING OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

BRIGHT is the morn, the solar ray
Gilds our encampment far and wide,
And ushers in th' important day,
While yon fleet braves the British tide.

CHORUS.

To arms, to arms, the drums repeat,
Too long they chide our tardy feet.
Oppose your foes with Briton's fire;
Our country's rights our hearts inspire.

Lo! on the shore the troops advance,
I feel, I feel my bosom glow
To meet th' invading sons of France,
And make their blood in torrents flow.

CHORUS. To arms, &c.

Heroic glory fills my soul
The crown of victory to wreathe,
Round Britain's fame from pole to pole,
And my last hour in triumph breathe.

CHORUS. To arms, &c.

JAMES L. MOORE (Cl.)
Master of the Grammar-school, Hertford.

FLORA'S COMPLAINT TO THE FROST.

RELENTLESS foe! why from thy Northern throne, [frozen shore,
Where stern thou sit'st by Lapland's
Whose wretched sons their wintry woes bemoan,
For ever prison'd in thy regions hoar;
Why dost thou thus usurp the Western skies, [mains?
And spread thy fury o'er these fair do-
Why bid around thy biting gales arise,
The fell destroyers of my blooming trains?

With sad regret and streaming eyes I trace
Each tender plant that drops its fainting head;
I view with many a sigh the vacant vase,
Where once its charms a verdant fav'rite spread;

Charms, that with guardian hand some gentle fair [tend;
Intent each morn and eve was wont to
The feeble stem she train'd with soft'ring care, [friend,
And fondly watch'd each vegetable
To deck it oft she call'd her pencil's aid;
And, pleas'd to exercise her tasteful hand,
With gay device the mimic urn pourtray'd,
And rang'd her fav'rites on the painted stand.

Is 't not enough that soft MIMOSA dies,
Too true an emblem of the feeling mind,
That only blooms beneath congenial skies,
And, shrinking, trembles at the touch unkind?

But, cruel Frost, must too the ALOE'S stem,
The boasted growth of many a changeful year,
Whose leaves are cluster'd with the pearly gem, [vere?
Be grasp'd remorseless in thy hand se-
Not the sweet odour of the rose or pine
Could from thy fatal touch GERANIUM save!
Nor might the blooming MYRTLE, plant divine! [brave!
Th' unsparing vengeance of thy breezes

Pride of the green-house, AMARYLLIS gay, [stem;
No more unfolds her crimson-petal'd
No more CAMELLIA cheers the wintry day [red.
With her bright flow'rs of deepest-tinted
No more shall TURN-SOLE shed its fragrant scent, [hour!
Or CISTUS bloom, the beauty of an
Nor CYCLAMEN, with eye still downward bent, [flow'r!
The snow-drop's sister, hang its modest
No more my ERICA'S, a beauteous band,
High o'er the blooming ranks erect shall rise,
Translucent corals to the gaze expand,
Or shew their clustering bells of peach-hu'd dyes!

Ah!

Ah! ſpoiler dire! could not the Muſe's pray'r
From one fair plant avert thy fatal doom,
Nor win thee claſtic DITTANY to ſpare,
Its woolly leaves, its flow'rs of purple bloom?
And e'en the LAUREL, doom'd from antient time
To bind the hero's and the poet's brows,
The bright reward of ſong and deed ſublime, [avows.
Amid the reſt thy barbarous pow'r
Yet, ſpite of all thy rage, in BRITAIN'S land,
Still will I fix my firſt, my fav'rite ſeat;
For Science here waves high her magic wand, [treat.
And Taſte and Genius find a bleſt re-
Here not the learn'd alone with ſtudious care [trace,
The various wonders of my kingdom
But, nobly emulous, the BRITISH FAIR
Amid the ſons of ſcience claim a place.
As through theſe happy valleys pleas'd I rove, [cruel doom,
Though changeful months inflict their
I view with rapture in the Engliſh grove
Plants that ſhall flouriſh in eternal bloom.
Unfading here ſee VALOUR'S LAUREL grow, [brave;
Long as the Briton owns the name of
Long as his barks delight to ſeek the foe;
Long as a NELSON triumphs on the wave.
Here Senſibility, with genuine grace,
The young Mimoſa of the moral tribe,
Beats in the boſoms of the female race,
And bids the ſoul refin'd delight imbibe.
But, ah! ſweet maids, whom this ſoft charm attends,
Alike on Fortitude your cares beſtow;
With prudent art unite the gentle friends,
And each to each its cheteſt charm ſhall owe.
See the tall IRIS* its bright head uprear;
And while the golden flow'rs that creſt its brow
Full oft are gemm'd with an unnotic'd tear,
Its firm erected ſtem diſdains to bow.
Thus my fair votaries, who with pleaſing care [heir,
Give to my verdant tribes the ſtudious
While with keen eye they trace their beauties rare,
Shall read a virtue in the ſilent flow'r.

Leiceſter. SUSANNA WATTS.

To Dr. THORNTON, *on his beautiful Repreſentation of the* Agave, *or* American Aloe.

NURS'D by a length of rolling years,
Her ſtately form Agave rears;
Protracting ſtill with wiſe delay
The glory follow'd by decay,
'Till, urg'd by Time's reſiſtleſs date,
Nobly ſhe braves her deſtin'd fate;
And, conſcious of th' approaching doom,
Burſt forth impatient into bloom:
While, rich from all the curving ſtems,
Profuſely ſhoot the golden gems—
Then, fading 'midſt admiring eyes,
The vegetable martyr dies:
But flow'ring thus at thy command,
Unchang'd her ſmith'd form ſhall ſtand;
And, glorying in perennial bloom,
Shall ſmile through ages yet to come.

GEORGE SHAW, M.D.

Tranſlation of a Latin Poem, in p. 647, *to* SIR EDWARD KNATCHBULL'S *Birthday.*

MARK'D by the Swallow's glad returning flight,
Thy natal morn returns to cheer our ſight,
Fly every grief! be every wiſh fulfill'd!
And this bleſt day may cloudleſs luſtre gild!
For thee may Love untading wreaths prepare, [care.
And Hymen crown thee with aſſiduous
Yet what wouldſt thou of good to change unknown?
Thick in our path are latent evils ſtrewn.
Pray'ſt thou for wealth? or honour's loftier meed? [ceed?
Or that thy years may man's full age exThe countleſs ſtores that Croeſus proud diſplay'd
Nearly to cruel death their lord betray'd,
Who Solon's warning voice believ'd too late,
That bade him truſt not wealth's precarious ſtate.
Nor ſafe in Rome could conqu'ring Cæſar dwell,
But by the ſword of his own Brutus fell.
And ſuch the ills that wait life's reſtleſs tide,
That ſcarce can happineſs with age reſide.
Unceaſing all the reſt; Time as he flies
Steals in his ſilent courſe a thouſand joys.
Bring wine, for ſwift the ſmiling moments paſs,
Nor mingle water in the ſparkling glaſs;
With wine let's celebrate the day, and haſte [taſte,
A brimming cup to fill, which ere ye
Firſt in the wonted with accordant joie,
"Oft may this day return, and cloudleſs ſhine!"
No wine, alas! will cheer the tomb's cold night;
Be mine theſe joys mid evening's lateſt light.
And ye, your father's ſweeteſt hope, prolong
The feſtive hour, and raiſe the choral ſong.
'Tis paſt e'en now! for, ſee! Sol's orient ray [come day.
Through the clos'd windows ſheds unwelNow let our revels ceaſe, your wine forego,
And let the choral ſtrain no longer flow.
If it be ours again with ſocial glaſs
To hail this day, thus gaily may it paſs.

Auguſt 21. E. B.

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* IRIS Ovata.

PRO-

H. OF LORDS.

May 18.

Lord *Hobart* rose to move the thanks of the House to Gen. Hutchinson, and those other great and honourable commanders in Egypt, both by sea and land, whose bravery, perseverance, and intrepidity, have contributed so largely to the honour and glory of the nation; which was unanimously agreed to.

In the Commons the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* introduced his motion for a vote of thanks to the army in Egypt, by comparing the battle of Alexandria and that of Quebec, and also the fate of the brave Generals Wolfe and Abercromby, with each other; to the latter of whom he considered Gen. Hutchinson a worthy successor. He then read a panegyric upon Gen. Abercromby, put into his hands a little before he came down to the House; after which he stated, that it was the intention of his Majesty, that the standard taken from Bonaparte's invincible legion should remain suspended over the monument to be raised to General Abercromby's memory.—Mr. *Addington* then read a letter from an officer present at the three actions of the 8th, 13th, and 21st, stating, that the conquerors of Italy fled before them; that the nation would be proud of the valour displayed by the troops, and set particular value on the standard obtained at the price of much blood. All victories, however, he admitted, were with a view to peace; and that none should induce us to demand unreasonable terms: to accept any other would be to say, that the blood shed should be shed in vain. He concluded with moving his first motion, viz.—"That a monument should be erected in St. Paul's cathedral to Sir Ralph Abercromby; who, being wounded early in the engagement, remained on the field, animating his troops by his example, &c. until victory was secured, on the 21st of March, 1801."

Sir *James Pulteney* seconded the motion in a short speech, in which he dwelt particularly on the great difficulty of the enterprize.

Mr. *Jones* (of Denbigh) spoke also in praise of the army; but said, that the death of Abercromby, and every drop of blood shed, was attributable to the breach of the Convention of El-Arisch.

The motion was then put, and carried unanimously.

Thanks were also voted to Gen. J. H. Hutchinson, second in command; Generals Coote, Cavan, Craddock, the other principal officers, and the army in general.

A letter from Sir Hyde Parker was read, returning thanks for the late vote of thanks to him, and the officers and sailors under his command.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, his Majesty's message, recommending a subsidy to the Queen of Portugal, was read, and referred to it.

Lord *Hawkesbury* said, the present subsidy stood on very different grounds from all previous subsidies. On the general question he should only observe, that the only war in which we ever were unsuccessful, with regard to British objects, viz. the American war, was that in which we had no subsidies: this, however, was not the view in which he wished to consider it. All the subsidies granted heretofore in the present war were for offensive operations; but this was only for the defence of an old ally, to whom we are bound by engagement, and threatened to be over-run from its persisting in its friendship for this country. It must be for the advantage of the united kingdoms that Portugal should not make a separate peace; but, at the same time, he admitted that his Majesty had absolved Portugal from her obligations, and left her to make such separate terms as she should think proper; nevertheless he conceived the present measure to be a prudent one, as it would enable her to negociate more advantageously.

After some observations from Mr. *Grey*, Mr. *Pitt*, and Mr. *Jones*, the resolution was put, and carried without a division.

May 19.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the order of the day for the third reading of the bill to prevent doubts respecting the eligibility of persons in holy orders to seats in the House of Commons.

Mr. *Jolliffe* opposed the motion, and shortly stated his reasons.

Sir *Francis Burdett* moved an amendment, that, in place of the word 'now', the bill be read this day three months.

The question was put upon the amendment, which was negatived without a division.

Upon the question that the bill be now read a third time;

Mr. *Tooke* said, that the bill would require many amendments. Upon the point of indelibility he would ask, if a clergyman in the reign of Edward had been a Protestant, in that of Mary he was of course a Papist; then in that of Elizabeth a Protestant; what became of the indelibility? Not a tittle of authority had been produced in support of the bill, unless mysterious assertions were so. He should wish to have heard some learning, but he had not. The arguments had been so vague in support of the bill, that no man could assign any parliamentary reason for its passing. Mr. Tooke then delivered some very keen language upon the seat he held: he said, he was unfettered with any conditions; and,

as the representative of Old Sarum, there was not a more independent man in the House. After a strain of fine eloquence, he proceeded to move his amendments; when the gallery was ordered to be cleared, and strangers were excluded the remainder of the evening. The bill passed, and was ordered to the Lords.

The report of the Committee of Supply, for a subsidy of 300,000l. to the Queen of Portugal, for the defence of that country against invasion, was received, and the resolution agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

May 20.

Lord *Hobart* moved an Address, assuring his Majesty of their Lordships readiness to concur with his Majesty's Message respecting the defence of Portugal; which, after some observations from Lord *Holland*, the Earls of *Moira*, *Suffolk*, *Darnley*, and *Westmorland*, and the Marquis of *Townsend*, was carried.

In the Commons the same day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought down a Message, stating, "that his Majesty, having taken into his Royal consideration the signal merits of Sir Ralph Abercromby, during a long life spent in the service of his country, had thought proper to confer upon his widow, Lady Abercromby, the title of Baroness Abercromby, of Aboukir; and, as his Majesty was anxious that her Ladyship should have an annuity of 2000l. per annum, which should descend to the two next male heirs of Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, recommended to his faithful Commons to make provision accordingly."

Mr. *Addington* moved, that the consideration of the Message be referred to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow. Ordered.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means,

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* stated the necessity he had been under of abandoning the duties upon printed linen goods and pepper; the former, in compliance with the suggestion of the whole body of the manufacturers of printed linens in this kingdom, and the latter upon the representation of the East India Company. To make good this deficiency of 232,000l. in the revenue, he should propose an

	£.
Additional duty on probates of wills, where the property left amounts to 600l. or upwards, increasing gradually as far as a property of 100,000l. —	120,000
Additional duty on deeds of 2s. in addition to 3s. imposed in the present session —	62,000
Additional duty on ale licences of 10s. 6d. each — —	32,000
6d. per pack additional on cards, and 2s. 6d. per pair on dice, with some regulations to prevent evasion of those duties —	20,000
	£.234,000

Which was 2000l. more than the estimates of the duties abandoned.

The resolutions were then agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

May 21.

Twenty-four public bills, and 24 private ones, received the Royal Assent by Commission.

In the Commons the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that the annual sum of 2000l. be granted to his Majesty, to enable him to settle an annuity upon the Baroness Abercromby, and the two next heirs of the late Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, who shall inherit the title. The resolution was unanimously agreed to, and the report ordered to be received.

H. OF LORDS.

May 22.

Lord *Hobart* moved a grant of 2000l. to Lady Abercromby, and the two next male heirs of the family during their natural lives in succession, which was agreed to.

The *Lord Chancellor*, in the Committee on Addison's Divorce bill, proposed two clauses for the benefit of the unfortunate and derelict children, which were agreed to.

Lord *Carrington* moved the commitment of the General Inclosure bill; which was opposed by the *Lord Chancellor*, and in part approved of by the Duke of *Bedford*. Ordered.

In the Commons the same day, Mr. *Vansittart* brought up the bills for the new taxes on probates of wills, cards, dice, &c. which were read the first time.

H. OF LORDS.

May 27.

The Earl of *Suffolk* moved for leave to withdraw a petition which he presented on the 22d inst. from James Heron, a private in the Guards, complaining of ill-treatment while prisoner in Cold Bath Fields prison.

The *Lord Chancellor* said, he felt it incumbent on him, much as he respected the noble Earl, whose motive he believed was good, to resist his motion, and move himself that the petition should be rejected. This was a duty he owed to the administration of justice, and to the respectable magistrates, who were all, from the highest to the lowest, libelled most grossly and flagitiously in that petition. His Lordship then pointed out the whole of the proceedings that were taken against the petitioner, who

who in 1793 had been arreſted by an order from the Secretary of State, and committed to priſon, under information upon oath, on a charge of ſeducing his Majeſty's ſoldiers from their allegiance. He then vindicated the conduct of Mr. Ford, and alſo of Mr. Kirby, the keeper of Newgate, and Mr. Aris, the keeper of Cold Bath Fields priſon. It would be but juſtice, then, in their Lordſhips, to mark ſuch a petition with a total rejection; which he accordingly moved.

After a few words from the Earl of *Suffolk*, the petition was rejected.

In the Commons the ſame day, the *Attorney General* moved to bring in "a bill to indemnify ſuch perſons as had, ſince Feb. 1, 1793, been inſtrumental in apprehending and detaining, or cauſing to be detained in priſon, in Great Britain, any perſons on ſuſpicions of high treaſon, or otherwiſe."

After ſome obſervations from Mr. *Tierney*, Mr. *Pitt*, Mr. *Addington*, and Mr. *T. Jones*, the motion was agreed to.

The ſecond Report of the Secret Committee having been read, Mr. *Abbott* moved to bring in a bill for farther continuing, for a time to be limited, the two acts for ſuſpending the Habeas Corpus act, and for allowing martial law in Ireland; which was oppoſed by Mr. *Whitbread*, Mr. *O'Hara*, Sir *F. Burdett Jones*, and Sir *J. Parnell*, and ſupported by Meſſrs. *H. Browne*, *Lee*, *Ogle*, *Alexander*, and Col. *Coote*. The queſtion was then carried without a diviſion.

May 28.

The bill to indemnify ſuch perſons as were concerned in detaining in cuſtody thoſe who had been taken up on charges of high treaſon, was read a firſt time.

Mr. *Robſon* moved for an account of all ſubſidies paid during the war. Ordered.

H. OF LORDS.

June 1.

The Earl of *Suffolk* alluded to the miſchief the circulation of ſuch immenſe ſums of country bank notes was likely to draw on this country, if ſome means were not taken to check it. He ſtated, that, on lately receiving ſome rents, one part was paid in ſpecie, one part in Bank of England notes, and 16 parts in bills of country bankers. He ſuggeſted a reſtriction, confining the iſſue to notes not exceeding five pounds: ſuch a law had exiſted, but expired, or was repealed; he wiſhed for its renewal.

In the Commons the ſame day, Mr. *Robſon* moved, that there be laid before the Houſe an account of the diſtribution of the ſum of 2,500,000l. granted to defray the army extraordinaries for 1800, with the dates of each payment. Ordered.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Downing-ſtreet, July 21. The following diſpatches have been received at Lord Hawkeſbury's office, from the Earl of Elgin and Major Holloway.

Imperial Ottoman Camp of the Grand Vizier, Benalhaifer, May 20.

My Lord, I had the honour of addreſſing your Lordſhip on the 2d of May from Sahich, which place his Highneſs the Grand Vizier left the 7th, and the following day arrived at Belbeis, where the advanced corps of his army had been encamped for ſome time before. On the 15th inſtant his Highneſs received intelligence that the enemy had, early that morning, marched a conſiderable force from Cairo, on the road towards Belbeis, where his Highneſs was then encamped. In the evening a farther confirmation of this intelligence was brought, when the enemy was in full march. The Vizier, after dark, ordered Tahir Pacha, with 3000 cavalry, and 3 light field-pieces, to advance to meet them, and, if a favourable opportunity offered during the obſcurity of the night, to attack; if not, to impede their progreſs as much as poſſible. About 10 at night they met, 3 leagues from camp, when each halted, and lay on their arms during the night, and until 8 in the morning, at which time Tahir Pacha commenced an attack: he was ſoon after reinforced by 1500 cavalry. It was now found the enemy had come forward with about 14 pieces of artillery, 600 cavalry, and 4000 infantry. His Highneſs therefore ordered Méhémmed Pacha to move forward with 5000 men, cavalry, and Albanian infantry, and nine light field-pieces: the enemy had 8-pounders in the field. His Highneſs afterwards advanced himſelf, and took the command, which was attended with the happieſt effect. The enemy moved into a wood of date trees, where they were attacked by the cavalry and infantry, with great ſpirit, for three hours, when the enemy retired from the wood, taking poſition on the plain, their left to the wood, and forming a hollow ſquare on the right. The Albanian infantry advanced to the edge of the wood, and in this ſituation galled them conſiderably; and, upon the Turkiſh cavalry threatening their right, they changed poſition, and attempted to gain the heights, in which they were prevented by a rapid movement of cavalry, who gained the ſummit. In this manœuvre they were annoyed by two guns, which were advanced by his Highneſs on the occaſion. At this time the French commenced a decided retreat, and were driven beyond El Hanka, a diſtance not leſs than ſeven miles from the place of the

firſt

firſt operations. The Grand Vizier, who had commanded his troops with great gallantry and prompt deciſion, then gave orders for them not to purſue any farther. The loſs on either ſide, for the time they were engaged, was ſmall. The Turks had about 30 killed, and 80 wounded. The French, I think, had about 50 killed, and one priſoner: the number of their wounded could not be aſcertained, as they took them off the field. The Turkiſh force engaged on this occaſion did not at any time exceed 9000. Whilſt I was congratulating his Highneſs in the field of battle on the ſucceſs of the day, we received additional ſatisfaction by the arrival of the intelligence of the capture of Fort Leſbie, at Damietta, and two ſmaller forts depending on it, by a detachment from the Vizier's army. I had the honour of acquainting your Lordſhip, in my letter of the 2d of May, that his Highneſs intended ſending a force againſt Damietta. This intention he carried into effect on the 6th, by ordering Ibrahim Pacha, with 2500 men, and five pieces of artillery, to march immediately for that purpoſe: and it appears by Abrahim Pacha's report to the Vizier, that every arrangement had been made for the attack of Fort Leſbe on the morning of the 14th inſt. when it was diſcovered that the fort was evacuated, and the garriſon had retired. I beg leave to inform your Lordſhip, that, during the action of the 16th inſt. myſelf and Major Hope, of the Royal Artillery, were in the field with the Grand Vizier; Capt. Lacey, of the Royal Engineers, with Mohémmed Pacha, and Capt. Leake, of the Royal Artillery, with Tahir Pacha, to render every aſſiſtance in our power. The combined forces under Major-Gen. Hutchinſon and the Captain Pacha, are about five hours diſtance in the Delta, but are expected here in a day or two. I received a letter from the General this morning, who informs me he has taken a convoy of 550 camels, and 600 French priſoners.

CHARLES HOLLOWAY,
Major Commandant, &c.

My Lord, *Conſtantinople, June 21.*

I have the moſt ſincere ſatisfaction in forwarding to your Lordſhip the incloſed diſpatch from Lieut.-Col. Holloway. The modeſt and unaffuming manner in which this deſerving officer has mentioned himſelf, and the Britiſh under his orders, impoſes upon me the obligation of ſtating to your Lordſhip what I had learnt by their private communications to me from Jaffa and Gaza; that, as ſoon as the determination was formed for the Vizier to advance into Egypt, Lieut.-Col. Holloway propoſed that diſtribution of the Turkiſh army, and that order of march, which have effectually inſured this unlooked-for ſucceſs over the French. The advanced guard was compoſed of a ſelect body of cavalry under Tahir Pacha, and of Albanian infantry, under Mélémed Pacha; the firſt, accompanied by Capt. Leake; the ſecond, by Capt. Lacey; each receiving their orders from Colonel Holloway, who remained near the perſon of the Vizier. It is by this well-combined diſpoſition, by the endeavours which were ſtrenuouſly exerciſed to prevail upon this corps to diſembarraſs themſelves of their ſuperfluous attendants, and, by giving confidence to the Turks in their own means, that Col. Holloway has been enabled to bring theſe troops to keep in check, during many hours, a French army of ſuperior force—to counteract its plans—to attack it—to ſeize every advantage of its poſitions and of ground, and, after manœuvring with ſcience during ſeven hours, to repulſe it with loſs, and gain a complete victory. In the account which the Vizier has ſent of this action to the Porte, his Highneſs ſpeaks in the higheſt terms of the ſervice done by the artillery, which Major Hope is well known to be ſo very capable of directing.

ELGIN.

Downing-ſtreet, July 21. The following diſpatch has been this day received at the office of the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, from Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir John Hely Hutchinſon, K. B. commanding his Majeſty's forces in Egypt.

Head-quarters, Camp, near Alkham, June 1.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that the French abandoned the poſition of El Aſi on the 7th of May, which we occupied the ſame evening, and, on the 9th, we advanced to Rahmanich, where the French were poſted with upwards of 3000 infantry, and 800 cavalry. We at firſt imagined that they might have endeavoured to have maintained that poſition, but our corps on the Eaſtern bank of the Nile, having got into their rear, took the fort of Rahmanich in reverſe; which probably induced the enemy to retire in the night between the 9th and 10th, leaving a garriſon in the fort, which ſurrendered in the morning, amounting to 110 men, commanded by a Chêf de Brigade: we alſo took the ſame day about 50 cavalry and 3 officers, coming from Alexandria. As the enemy retired towards Cairo, it became neceſſary to follow them, in order to cover the army of the Grand Vizier, and to ſecure a junction with the expected reinforcement from India. Nothing happened of any importance until the 14th, when we fell in with a valuable convoy of grain on the Nile. They had come from Cairo down the canal of Menouff, which joins the Damietta and Roſetta branches of the river. From this circumſtance they knew nothing of the retreat of Gen. La Grange from Rahmanich. About 150 priſoners fell into our hands, and ſeveral heavy guns, ſome of them intended for the defence of

Alex-

Alexandria. The convoy in itself was very valuable, and is a great loss to the enemy We found on-board all kinds of clothing, wine, spirits, &c. and about 5000l. in money. On the 17th, when encamped at Alkam, we were informed by the Arabs that a considerable body of French, coming from Alexandria, were advancing towards the Nile, near the spot where the boats of the Captain Pacha then were. The cavalry were immediately ordered out, with two pieces of cannon, under the command of Brigadier-gen. Doyle, supported by his brigade of infantry. Col. Cavalier, who commanded the French convoy, as soon as he perceived the boats of the Captain Pacha, suspected that our army must be near, and therefore retired into the desert, where we followed him. The cavalry came up with him, after a march of about three hours. A flag of truce was sent in to them by Major Wilson, of the Hompesch, requiring them to surrender, on condition that their private property should be respected, and that they should be sent to France by the first convenient opportunity: with these terms they complied, and laid down their arms. They amounted, in all, to about 600 men, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, together with a considerable portion of the dromedary corps, one 4-pounder, and 550 camels. The prisoners taken are all Frenchmen, and of the best troops they had in Egypt. On the 17th of May the enemy retired from the fort of Lisbet, on the Damietta branch, and formed a junction with about 200 men which they had at Burlos: this fort they also evacuated, and embarked in five small vessels; four of which have been taken, and carried into Aboukir-bay; the fifth endeavoured to escape towards Cyprus, but, a Turkish frigate was left in chace of her; so that it is more than probable she has shared the same fate. The garrisons of the two forts consisted of about 700 men; so that we have taken, in all, from the 9th to the 20th, near 1600 men; which makes a considerable diminution of the enemy's force in this country. The French made a most extraordinary rapid march from Rahmanich to Gizah, where they arrived on the 13th, and immediately crossed the river to Boulac. On the 15th, they marched to attack the Grand Vizier's army. His Highness anticipated their intention, and made a forward movement with a considerable body of cavalry on the night between the 15th and 16th. The armies remained for some hours in presence of each other, when the Ottoman troops attacked at about 8 o'clock in the morning, and, after an action of seven hours, the French retired, having lost between 3 and 400 men killed and wounded. They were nearly the same people who had retreated from Rahmanich, and were about 4000 or 4,500 men. I congratulate your Lordship upon the event of this very important action. I have also much pleasure in informing you, that the Mamelukes, under the orders of Osman Bey (successor of Murad Bey), have joined us, to the amount of about 1500 cavalry, inferior, certainly, to none in the world. I am sanguine enough to hope that the most serious good effects will arise from this junction, as they have a most intimate knowledge of the country, and the greatest influence amongst the inhabitants. I inclose you the capitulation of the fort of Rahmanich, and also a return of the killed and wounded on the 9th of May; which I rejoice has been so very inconsiderable.

I am, &c. J. H. Hutchinson.

[Here follow the articles of capitulation of the fort of Rahmanich, May 10, by which it is agreed, that the garrison shall be sent back to France, and shall not serve against the King of England, nor his allies, until exchanged.]

Total of the killed and wounded.

1 drummer, 4 rank and file, 10 horses, killed; 4 officers, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 8 rank and file, 5 horses, wounded.

Names of Officers wounded.

26th Light Dragoons, Capt. King; Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Colonel Thompson, and Capt. Adye; 79th Foot, Capt. Macdouall.

(Signed) John Abercromby,
Deputy Adj.-Gen.

P. S. A letter has just reached me from Lieut.-Col. Murray, dated Coffire, May 14, informing me of his arrival with the first division of the Bombay detachment of troops; and that he was in daily expectation of Gen. Baird, with the remainder.

Admiralty-office, July 28. Letter from the Hon. Wm. Cornwallis, Admiral of the Blue, &c. to E. Nepean, Esq. dated off Ushant, the 23d inst.

Sir, I inclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter from Capt. Brisbane, of his Majesty's ship the Doris, who commands the frigates employed in watching the enemy's fleet at the entrance of Brest harbour, in which important service he has shewn a great deal of zeal and enterprise. This daring exploit appears to me to stand as high in point of credit to his Majesty's arms, and glory to those brave officers and men who have so nobly atchieved it, as any of the kind ever performed.

W. Cornwallis.

Sir, *Doris, off St. Matthew's, July 22.*

I have the honour to inform you, that a most daring and gallant enterprise was last night undertaken by the boats of his Majesty's ships Doris, Beaulieu, and Uranie, entirely manned by volunteers, under the direction of Lieut. Lolack, of the Ville de Paris, whose gallantry on the occasion

casion is better felt than expressed, who succeeded in boarding and carrying the French National ship La Chevrette, mounting 20 guns, manned and completely prepared with 350 men, under the batteries in the Bay of Camaret, and in the presence of the combined fleets of France and Spain. Any comments of mine would fall far short of the merit due to those gallant officers, seamen, and marines, employed upon this service; it is but justice to subjoin their names and qualities*, who have so nobly added an additional lustre to his Majesty's arms. I have most sincerely to regret the loss of the killed and wounded; but when compared with that of the enemy, it is comparatively small. I cannot conclude without returning my warmest thanks to Capts. Poyntz and Gage, for their judicious arrangements of their boats. I beg to mention that Capt. Jervis, of the Robust, very handsomely sent his barge and pinnace on this service; likewise Lieut. Spencer, who placed his Majesty's hired cutter Telemachus in the Goulet, and prevented any assistance, by boats, the enemy might have attempted. C. Brisbane.

List of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the boats of his Majesty's ships Doris, Beaulieu, Uranie, and Robust.

Doris, Lieut. Burke, dangerously wounded; Mr. Crofton, Midshipman, and 16 seamen, wounded.—Beaulieu, Lieut. Sinclair, of Marines, 6 seamen, and 2 marines, killed. Mr. Philips, Master's Mate; Mr. Byrne, 2nd Mr. Finoris, Midshipmen; with 13 seamen, and 2 marines, wounded.—Uranie, one seaman, killed. Lieut. Neville and 10 seamen, wounded, 2 dangerously (since dead); 7 marines, wounded; 1 missing, supposed to be drowned in the boat that sunk.—Robust, Mr. Warren, Midshipman, killed; and three seamen, wounded.——Total, 11 killed, 57 wounded, and 1 missing.

List of the Killed and Wounded on board La Chevrette.

First Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 3 Midshipmen, 1 Lieutenant of the troops, with 85 seamen and troops, killed.—One Lieutenant, 4 Midshipmen, with 57 seamen and troops, wounded. C. Brisbane.

Admiralty-office, Aug. 1. Letter from Rear-Adm. Sir J. Saumarez, to E. Nepean, Esq. dated on-board his Majesty's ship Cæsar, at Gibraltar, July 6.

Sir, I have to request you will be pleased to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, conformably to my letter of yesterday's date, I stood through the Streights, with his Majesty's squadron under my orders, with the intention of attacking three French line of battle ships and a frigate, that I had received information of being at anchor off Algeziras. On opening Cabareta Point, I found the ships lay at considerable distance from the enemy's batteries, and, having a leading wind up to them, afforded every reasonable hope of success in the attack. I had previously directed Captain Hood, in the Venerable, from his experience and knowledge of the anchorage, to lead the squadron; which he executed with his accustomed gallantry; and, although it was not intended he should anchor, he found himself under the necessity so to do, from the wind's failing (a circumstance so much to be apprehended in this country), and to which circumstance I have to regret the want of success in this well-intended enterprize. Capt. Stirling anchored opposite to the inner ship of the enemy, and brought the Pompee to action in the most spirited and gallant manner; which was also followed by the Commanders of every ship in the squadron. Captains Darby and Ferris, owing to light winds, were prevented for a considerable time from coming into action: at length, the Hannibal getting a breeze, Capt. Ferris had the most favourable prospect of being alongside one of the enemy's ships, when the Hannibal unfortunately took the ground; and, I am extremely concerned to acquaint their Lordships, that, after having made every possible effort with this ship and the Audacious, to cover her from the enemy, I was under the necessity to make sail, being at the time only three cables length from one of the enemy's batteries. My thanks are particularly due to all the Captains, officers, and men under my orders; and, although their endeavours have not been crowned with success, I trust, the thousands of spectators from his Majesty's garrison, and also the surrounding coast, will do justice to their valour and intrepidity; which was not to be checked by the fire from the numerous batteries, however formidable, that surround Algeziras. I feel it incumbent upon me to state to their Lordships the great merits of Capt. Brenton, of the Cæsar, whose cool judgment and intrepid conduct, I will venture to pronounce, were never surpassed. I also beg leave to recommend to their Lordships' notice my flag Lieutenant, Mr. Philip Dumaresq, who has served with me from the commencement of this war, and is a most deserving officer. Mr. Lamborne, and the other Lieutenants, are also entitled to great praise; as well as Capt. Maxwell, of the Marines, and the officers of his corps serving on-board the Cæsar. The enemy's ships consisted of two of 84 guns, and one of

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* Ville de Paris, Lieut. Lofack —Doris, Lieut. Ross, Crosbie, Clarke, and Burke; Lieut. Rose, of the marines —Beaulieu, Lieut. Maxwell; acting Lieut. Passey; Lieut. Sinclair, of the marines.—Uranie, Lieut. Neville; and several Midshipmen from the different ships.

of 74, with a large frigate: two of the former are aground, and the whole are rendered totally unſerviceable. I cannot cloſe this letter without rendering the moſt ample juſtice to the great bravery of Capt. Ferris: the loſs in his ſhip muſt have been very conſiderable both in officers and men; but I have the ſatisfaction to be informed, that his Majeſty has not loſt ſo valuable an officer.

I am, &c. JAMES SAUMAREZ.

The Hon. Capt. Dundas, of his Majeſty's polacre the Calpe, made his veſſel as uſeful as poſſible, and kept up a ſpirited fire on one of the enemy's batteries. I have alſo to expreſs my approbation of Lieut. Janvern, Commander of the gun-boats; who, having joined me with intelligence, ſerved as volunteer on board the Cæſar.

Liſt of the killed and wounded on-board his Majeſty's ſhips under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir J. Saumarez, Bart. in the attack of the French ſquadron and Spaniſh batteries in Algeziras-bay, July 6.

Cæſar, William Grave, 6 ſeamen, 2 marines, killed; George-Wm. Forſter, boatſwain, 17 ſeamen, 1 boy, 6 marines, wounded; Richard Beſt, maſter's mate, 7 ſeamen, miſſing. Total 42.—Pompee, Mr. Roxburgh, maſter, Mr. Steward, midſhipman, 10 ſeamen, 3 marines, killed; Richard Cheeſman, Arthur Stapleton, and Thomas Innes, Lieutenants; Mr. Curry, and Mr. Hillier, maſter's mates; J. Hibberd, midſhipman; 53 ſeamen, 10 marines, wounded. Total 84.—Spencer, R. Spencer, volunteer (1ſt claſs), 5 ſeamen, killed; Joſeph Chatterton, midſhipman, 23 ſeamen, 3 marines, wounded. Total 33.—Venerable, W. Gibbons, midſhipman, 7 ſeamen, killed; Silveſter Auſtin, Martin Collins, midſhipmen; 20 ſeamen, 3 marines, wounded. Total 33.—Hannibal, J. D. Williams, firſt Lieutenant of Marines; David Lindſey, Captain's Clerk; 68 ſeamen, 5 marines, killed; Lieut. J. Turner; J. Wood, Maſter; A. Dudgeon, Midſhipman; George Dunford, Lieutenant of Marines; 44 ſeamen, 14 marines, wounded; 6 ſeamen, miſſing. Total 143.—Audacious, 8 ſeamen, killed; J. W. Day, Lieutenant of Marines; 25 ſeamen, 6 marines, wounded. Total 40.

Total, 375 killed, wounded, and miſſing.

(Signed) J. SAUMAREZ.

Letter from Rear-Admiral Sir J. Saumarez, dated on-board his Majeſty's ſhip Cæſar, Gibraltar Mole, July 10, to E. Nepean, Eſq.

Sir, I herewith incloſe the copy of a letter from Capt. Ferris, of his Majeſty's late ſhip Hannibal, which I requeſt you will pleaſe to lay before their Lordſhips; and I have only to expreſs my deep regret that his well-meant endeavours to bring his ſhip to cloſe action ſhould have occaſioned ſo ſevere a loſs. J. SAUMAREZ.

Sir, *Algeziras, July 7.*

I have little more to tell you of the fate of his Majeſty's ſhip Hannibal than yourſelf muſt have obſerved; only, that, from the number of batteries and ſhips, gun-boats, &c. we had to encounter, our guns ſoon got knocked up; and I found it was impoſſible to do any thing, either for the preſervation of the ſhip, or for the good of the ſervice, our boats, ſails, rigging, and ſprings, being all ſhot away; and, having ſo many killed and wounded, which will appear by the annexed liſt, I thought it prudent to ſtrike, and thereby preſerve the lives of the brave men that remained. Had I been ſucceſsful in the view before me, previous to the ſhip taking the ground, my praiſes of the conduct of my officers and ſhip's company could not have exceeded their merits; but I have, notwithſtanding, the ſatisfaction to ſay, that every order was obſerved, and carried into execution, with that promptitude and alacrity becoming Britiſh officers and ſeamen.

I am, &c. S. FERRIS.

Rear-Adm Sir J. Saumarez, &c.

Admiralty-office, Auguſt 1. Copy of an Incloſure from Rear-Adm. Sir J. T. Duckworth, K. B. Commander in Chief at the Leeward Iſlands, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Martinique, June 6.

His Majeſty's ſhip L'Heureux, Barbadoes, May 31.

Sir, Cruizing, according to your orders, for the protection of our commerce, and the annoyance of the enemy, his Majeſty's ſhip under my command captured on the morning of the 28th inſtant, 80 leagues to windward of this iſland, after a chace of 16 hours, and a running fight, which ſhe maintained for three hours, in hopes to eſcape, the French national ſchooner L'Egypte, of 16 guns, and 100 men. She is copper-bottomed, and ſaid to be the faſteſt ſailing veſſel out of Guadaloupe, from which iſland ſhe had ſailed 13 days, and had not made a capture.

I am, &c. LOPTUS OTWAY BLAND.

Rear-Admiral Duckworth.

Admiralty-office, Auguſt 3. Lieut. Philip Dumareſq, of his Majeſty's ſhip Cæſar, arrived laſt night with the following diſpatches from Rear-Adm. Sir James Saumarez, Bart.

Cæſar, off Cape Trafalgar, July 13.

Sir, It has pleaſed the Almighty to crown the exertions of this ſquadron with the moſt deciſive ſucceſs over the enemies of their country. The three French line-of-battle ſhips, diſabled in the action of the 6th inſt. off Algeziras, were on the 8th reinforced by a ſquadron of five Spaniſh line-of-battle ſhips, under the command of Don Juan Joaquin De Moreno, and a French ſhip of 74 guns, wearing a broad pendant, beſides three frigates, and an incredible

credible number of gun-boats and other veſſels, and got under ſail yeſterday morning, together with his Majeſty's late ſhip Hannibal, which they had ſucceeded in getting off the ſhoal on which ſhe ſtruck. I almoſt deſpaired of having a ſufficient force in readineſs to oppoſe to ſuch numbers; but, through the great exertions of Capt. Brenton, and the officers and men belonging to the Cæſar, the ſhip was in readineſs to warp out of the Mole yeſterday morning, and got under weigh immediately after with all the ſquadron, except the Pompée, which ſhip had not had time to get in her maſts. Confiding in the zeal and intrepidity of the officers and men I had the happineſs to ſerve with, I determined, if poſſible, to obſtruct the paſſage of this very powerful force to Cadiz. Late in the evening I obſerved the enemy's ſhips to have cleared Cabareta Point, and at eight I bore up with the ſquadron to ſtand after them. His Majeſty's ſhip Superb being ſtationed a-head of the Cæſar, I directed Capt. Keats to make ſail and attack the ſternmoſt ſhips in the enemy's rear, uſing his endeavours to keep in ſhore of them. At eleven the Superb opened her fire cloſe to the enemy's ſhips; and on the Cæſar's coming up, and preparing to engage a three-decker that had hauled her wind, ſhe was perceived to have taken fire; and the flames having communicated to a ſhip to leeward of her, both were ſoon in a blaze, and preſented a moſt awful ſight. No poſſibility exiſting of offering the leaſt aſſiſtance in ſo diſtreſſing a ſituation, the Cæſar paſſed to cloſe with the ſhip engaged by the Superb; but by the cool and determined fire kept upon her, which muſt ever reflect the higheſt credit on that ſhip, the enemy's ſhip was completely ſilenced, and ſoon after hauled down her colours. The Venerable and Spencer having at this time come up, I bore up after the enemy, who were carrying a preſs of ſail, ſtanding out of the Streights, and loſt ſight of them during the night. It blew exceſſively hard till day-light, and in the morning the only ſhips in company were the Venerable and Thames a-head of the Cæſar, and one of the French ſhips at ſome diſtance from them, ſtanding towards the ſhoals of Conil, beſides the Spencer a-ſtern coming up. All the ſhips immediately made ſail with a freſh breeze; but as we approached, the wind ſuddenly failing, the Venerable was alone able to bring her to action, which Capt. Hood did in the moſt gallant manner, and had nearly ſilenced the French ſhip, when his main-maſt (which had been before wounded) was unfortunately ſhot away; and it coming nearly calm, the enemy's ſhip was enabled to get off without any poſſibility of following her. The higheſt praiſe is due to Capt. Hood, and the officers and men of the Venerable, for their ſpirit and gallantry in the action, which entitled them to better ſucceſs. The French ſhip was an 84, with additional guns on the gunwale. This action was ſo near the ſhore, that the Venerable ſtruck on one of the ſhoals; but was ſoon after got off, and taken in tow by the Thames, but with the loſs of all her maſts. The enemy's ſhips are now in ſight to the Weſtward, ſtanding in for Cadiz. The Superb and Audacious, with the captured ſhip, are alſo in ſight, with the Carlotta Portugueſe frigate, commanded by Capt. Crawfurd Duncan, who very handſomely came out with the ſquadron, and has been of the greateſt aſſiſtance to Capt. Keats, in ſtaying by the enemy's ſhip captured by the Superb. I am proceeding with the ſquadron for Roſier-Bay, and ſhall proceed, the moment the ſhips are refitted, to reſume my ſtation. No praiſes that I can beſtow are adequate to the merits of the officers and ſhips companies of all the ſquadron, particularly for their unremitted exertions in refitting the ſhips at Gibralter, to which, in a great degree, is to be aſcribed the ſucceſs of the ſquadron againſt the enemy. Although the Spencer and Audacious had not the good fortune to partake of this action, I have no doubt of their exertion, had they come up in time to cloſe with the enemy's ſhips. My thanks are alſo due to Capt Holles of the Thames, and to the Hon. Capt. Dundas of the Calpe, whoſe aſſiſtance was particularly uſeful to Capt. Keats in ſecuring the enemy's ſhip, and enabling the Superb to ſtand after the ſquadron, in caſe of having been enabled to renew the action.

I herewith encloſe the names of the enemy's ſhips. J. SAUMAREZ.

Evan Nepean, Eſq.

Liſt of the Spaniſh Squadron that arrived at Cadiz from Ferrol, on the 25th of April, under the command of Don Joaquin De Moreno (Lieutenant-General), as Vice-Admiral, and proceeded to Algeziras Bay, the 9th of July.

Real Carlos, of 112 guns, Capt. Don J. Eſquerre. San Hermenegildo, of 112 guns, Capt. Don J. Empiran. San Fernando, of 94 guns, Capt. Don J. Malint. Argonaut, of 80 guns, Capt. Don J. Harrera. San Auguſtin, of 74 guns, Capt. Don R. Jopete. San Antonio, of 74 guns, under French colours, taken by the Superb. Wanton, French lugger, of 12 guns. The Admirals ſhip, the Real Carlos, and the San Hermeregildo, were the two ſhips that took fire and blew up.

J. SAUMAREZ.

Cæſar, off Trafalgar, July 14.

Sir, I herewith incloſe, for their Lordſhips' further information, the ſtatement I have received from Capt. Keats, to whom the greateſt praiſe is due for his gallant conduct on the ſervice alluded to. Capt. Hood's

Hood's merits are held in too high eſtimation to receive additional luſtre from any praiſes I can beſtow; but I only do juſtice to my own feelings when I obſerve, that in no inſtance have I known ſuperior bravery to that diſplayed by him on this occaſion. J. SAUMAREZ.

Evan Nepean, Eſq.

Superb, off Cape Trafalgar, July 13.

Sir, Purſuant to your directions to ſtate the particulars of the Superb's ſervices laſt night, I have the honour to inform you, that in conſequence of your directions to make ſail up to and engage the ſternmoſt of the enemy's ſhips, at half paſt eleven I found myſelf abreaſt of a Spaniſh three-decked ſhip (the Real Carlos, as appears by report of ſome ſurvivors), which having brought in one with two other ſhips nearly line abreaſt, I opened my fire upon at not more than three cables' length; this evidently produced a good effect, as well in this ſhip as the others abreaſt of her, which ſoon began firing on each other, and at times on the Superb. In about a quarter of an hour, I perceived the ſhip I was engaging, and which had loſt her foretop-maſt, to be on fire, upon which we inſtantly ceaſed to moleſt her, and I proceeded on to the ſhip next at hand, which proved to be the San Antonio, of 74 guns, and 730 men, commanded by the Chef de Diviſion Le Roy, under French colours, wearing a broad pendant, and manned nearly equally with French and Spaniſh ſeamen, and which, after ſome action (the Chef being wounded) ſtruck her colours. I learn from the very few ſurvivors of the ſhips that caught fire and blew up, (which, in an open boat, reached the Superb at the time ſhe was taking poſſeſſion of the San Antonio,) that in the confuſion of the action the Hermenegildo, (a firſt rate alſo,) miſtaking the Real Carlos for an enemy, ran on board her, and ſhared her melancholy fate. Services of this nature cannot well be expected to be performed without ſome loſs, but though we have to lament that Lieutenant E. Waller and 14 ſeamen and marines have been wounded, moſt of them ſeverely, ſtill there is reaſon to rejoice that it is the extent of our loſs. I received able and active aſſiſtance from Mr. Samuel Jackſon, the firſt Lieutenant, and it is my duty to repreſent to you, that the officers of all deſcriptions, ſeamen, and marines, conducted themſelves with the greateſt ſteadineſs and gallantry.

R. G. KEATS.

Sir James Saumarez, Bart. &c.

Admiralty-Office, Aug. 4. A letter from Adm. Cornwallis introduces the following:

Immortalité, at Sea, July 31.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you, that, at one o'clock in the morning of the 27th inſt. in lat. 43 deg. 34 min. N. and long. 11 deg. 42 min. W. I had the good fortune to fall in with, and at half-paſt 7 to capture, a remarkably fine and ſingularly conſtructed French privateer, with four maſts, named L'Invention, carrying 24 guns on a ſlush deck, and 210 men. She is quite new, had only left Bourdeaux nine days before on her firſt cruize, and had taken nothing. She is a beautiful veſſel, on a plan entirely peculiar to herſelf, deſigned by her Commander, Mr. Thibaut, and of extraordinary dimenſions, being 147 feet long, and 27 wide: each maſt is rigged in the uſual manner, and ſhe appears to me to anſwer perfectly well. During the chaſe, at day-light, his Majeſty's ſhip Arethuſa was ſeen at a diſtance, who joined in the purſuit, and, from her ſituation, greatly aſſiſted me in capturing her.

I am, &c. H. HOTHAM.

Letter from Lord Cochrane to Capt Dixon, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Generous.

Speedy, off Barcelona, May 6, Caſtello Ferro, N. four miles.

Sir, I have the pleaſure to inform you, that the ſloop I have the honour to command, after a mutual chaſe and warm action, has captured a Spaniſh xebeck frigate, of 32 guns, and 22 long 12 pounders, eight nines, and two heavy carronades, named the Gamo, commanded by Don Franciſco de Torris, manned by 319 naval officers, ſeamen, ſupernumeraries, and marines. The great diſparity of force rendering it neceſſary to adopt ſome meaſure that might prove deciſive, I reſolved to board; and, with Lieut. Parker, the Hon. Mr. Cochrane, the boatſwain, and crew, boarded; when, by the impetuoſity of the attack, we forced them inſtantly to ſtrike their colours. I have to lament, in boarding, the loſs of one man only; the ſevere wounds received by Lieut. Parker, both from muſketry and the ſword; one wound received by the boatſwain, and one ſeaman. I muſt be permitted to ſay, there could not be greater regularity, nor more cool determined conduct ſhewn by men, than by the crew of the Speedy. Lieut. Parker, whom I beg leave to recommend to their Lordſhips' notice, as well as the Hon. Mr. Cochrane, deſerve all the approbation that can be beſtowed. The exertions and good conduct of the boatſwain, carpenter, and petty officers, I acknowledge with pleaſure, as well as the ſkill and attention of Mr. Guthrie, the ſurgeon.

I am, &c. COCHRANE.

Liſt of Killed, Wounded, &c.

SPEEDY's force at the commencement of the action, 54 officers, men, and boys; 3 killed, and 8 wounded; 14 four-pounders (guns).—GAMO's force at the commencement of the action, 274 officers, ſeamen, boys, and ſupernumeraries; 45 ma-

marines. Total 319. Don Francisco de Torris, the boatswain, and 13 men, killed; 41 wounded. 32 guns.

Letter from Captain Thomas Rogers, to Lord Keith.

Mercury, off the Tremite Islands, in the Adriatic, June 23.

My Lord, I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship with the capture of a notorious French pirate this afternoon, by the boats of the Mercury and El Corso; he had taken refuge in the morning, when chased by the Corso, among the rocks in the Tremite Islands, inhabited by a few Renegadoes only; and upon the Mercury's appearance landed the greatest part of his crew, who posted themselves with a four-pounder and musketry upon a hill, to defend the vessel, close to which she lay aground with hawsers fast to the shore; notwithstanding this advantageous position, the boats, under the command of Lieut. Mather, of the Mercury, rowed in with great intrepidity, exposed to a small fire of grape and musquetry from the vessel and the hill, while the Mercury and Corso awed the enemy by firing what guns could be brought to bear upon him; and we had the satisfaction to see our people very gallantly board the vessel, and land at the same time to drive the banditti from the hill, in which they fortunately succeeded, without the loss of a man; and Lieut. Wilson, with the party of mariner, maintained the position, while the seamen hove the vessel off the rocks, and brought her out, with several prisoners taken upon the hill. She is a Tartan, called Le Tigre, fitted out at Sinigalia, but last from Ancona, mounts eight 6 and 12-pounders, and had a crew of 60 French and Italians: the plunder found on board this vessel is sufficient evidence of her character, consisting of bales of cotton, and other goods taken from vessels of different nations.

I am &c. T. Rogers.

[This Gazette also announces the capture of the Coriveffe, a small vessel, of one brass gun, by the Corso, Capt. Ricketts.]

Admiral Lord Keith, &c.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, August, 1801.

Although the official documents have not yet been made public in this country, the papers received from Germany, by way of Hamburgh, have repeatedly assured us of the formal accession of

SWEDEN, DENMARK, AND PRUSSIA,

to the Maritime Convention signed at Petersburg on the 17th of June between the Ministers of Great Britain and Russia.

It is confidently said, that Lord Carysfort (the English Minister) and the regency of

HANOVER

have presented fresh memorials to the Court of

BERLIN,

requiring the evacuation of that Electorate, and its restitution to its legitimate Sovereign; but that this renewed application had produced no effect; and that the Hanoverian government had found itself obliged to enter into new contracts for the subsistence of the Prussian troops. The Russian Minister at Berlin is said to have been applied to by Lord Carysfort to second his remonstrance, but to have declined interfering, alleging, that he had received no instructions from Petersburg on the subject.

In consequence of the death of the late Elector of

COLOGNE,

the troops of Prussia are reported to have taken possession of his territory in Westphalia.

The invasion of the

UPPER PALATINATE

by the Austrian forces, as mentioned last month, is affirmed by the foreign journals to have been occasioned merely by a difference between the Emperor and the Elector of Bavaria respecting the superiority of a single fief called Schoenfu, belonging to a Baron of Baceoglaw, and situated in the Upper Palatinate. This property, it seems, is a fief of Bohemia, but subject to the territorial superiority of Bavaria. It was lately occupied by an Austrian detachment of 60 men, which was taken by the Electoral General Count de Vieregg; and, to revenge this pretended outrage, the Austrians made the attack in question. The affair is said to have been amicably adjusted; but no public document has informed us in what manner; neither do we learn that the Imperial troops have quitted the spot.

The district of the

BRISGAW

is at present in a peculiar state of interregnum, and the people literally without a government; for this territory was renounced by the House of Austria in the Treaty of Luneville; the Duke of Modena persists in refusing to accept it as an indemnification for his States in Italy; and the Provincial Authorities have declined even the provisional administration.

The dominions wrested by French tyranny from the Grand Duke of

TUSCANY

have been formally taken possession of by Bonaparte's *protegée*, the Infant Duke of Parma, under the title of Lewis the First, King of Etruria, who received, by Deputy, on the 5th instant the oaths of the Tuscan people at Florence; and on the 12th, with his consort, entered that city in state.

PORTO

PORTO FERRAJO,

which has been so long blockaded by the French, and whose little garrison has made so noble a defence, with the English colours hoisted, has recently been relieved by the arrival of the squadron under Sir John Borlase Warren. Sir John, it seems, having sailed in search of the French Admiral Gantheaume as far as Cerigo, between the Morea and Candia, without having been able to meet with him, returned from the fruitless pursuit, and arrived about the beginning of this month, with seven sail of the line, off Leghorn; where leaving a sufficient force to cover the place from an attack by sea, he sailed again, and, as is supposed, to attempt the blockade either of Marseilles or Toulon.

A Proclamation was made on the 20th ult. at Lisbon, of Peace between

PORTUGAL AND SPAIN

having been ratified and confirmed on the 16th of that month. Of the terms on which it has been made, we yet know no more than we mentioned last month, no publication of the articles of the Treaty having been hitherto made. Their Catholic Majesties, it is certain, have taken formal possession in person of the Portugueze province of Olivenza, which, of course, must have been ceded as one of the conditions of the Peace.—The Ratification of the Treaty by the First Consul of France (which was long withheld) has been at length obtained, on the condition of French garrisons being admitted in the ports and fortresses of Portugal.

The temporary tone of triumph of the French and Spaniards, on occasion of their capture, in the bay of

ALGESIRAS,

of our ship Hannibal, of 74 guns, was speedily changed, by the vigour, promptitude, and bravery of Sir James Saumarez and his gallant seamen, into a braggard outcry of having "*covered themselves with glory*;" the plain English of which is, that of the combined Spanish and French squadrons, after sustaining an immense loss, a remnant has been fortunate enough, by an ignominious flight, to gain shelter in the harbour of Cadiz: the details of this important affair are so well narrated in the London Gazette, in another part of our Magazine*, that we shall here only state briefly, that, after the engagement of the 6th of June (in which the Hannibal was lost, by taking the ground between the French ships and the Spanish batteries) Sir James Saumarez made for Gibraltar to repair his damage. On the 8th, the three disabled French ships of the line received a powerful reinforcement from the Spaniards; so that, with the Hannibal (which they got off, and manned), they counted 10 sail of the line (two of 112 guns), four or five frigates, and an incredible number of gun-boats and smaller vessels. With this large force the French Admiral, concluding that the British squadron could not be sufficiently repaired to follow him, took courage, and set sail for Cadiz. Sir James Saumarez, however, who had timely intelligence, dashed after them, with only five of his ships, half-repaired, and came up with them at 11 at night; when his headmost ships engaged the rear of the enemy, under the command of the French Admiral, who, notwithstanding his superior numbers, continued running away. At the commencement of the action, one of the 112's caught fire; and the other first-rate (mistaking her for an *English* ship *in that helpless condition*) *bravely* attacked her; but, pressing upon her with inhuman eagerness, shared her fate; both ships blew up, and, shocking to relate, not more than 30 or 40, out of 2000 souls, were saved alive. A 74 (the St. Antonio) struck to the British ship Superb; and the rest of the squadron, favoured by calms, and the shallowness of the water, but still more by the darkness of the night, escaped, and were seen next morning standing in for Cadiz. Of the enemy's force in this affair, six ships of the line, some frigates, and numerous gun-boats, were fresh and untouched, not having been before engaged; on the contrary, of the five half repaired ships of our Admiral, three only were able to get into action; yet, after flying from such vast odds, and, as plainly appears from our official dispatches, giving no assistance to his Spanish allies in the engagement, the French Admiral Linois writes to his Government, that the English had left him master of the field, and he "entered Cadiz in triumph amid the acclamations of the people!!!"

To the above, we have to add the mention of two actions equally bold and brilliant, though on a smaller scale.

The first of these was, an enterprize in which the boats of four of our ships, manned by volunteers, and headed by Lieut. Lolack, of the Ville de Paris, attacked, boarded, and cut out, La Chevrette French corvette, of 20 guns, and 350 men, lying under the batteries in

CAMARET BAY,

near Brest, ready to sail with naval stores for Guadaloupe. The action lasted two hours and a half (the enemy being powerfully assisted from the shore); when, after a dreadful carnage on-board the French ship, our intrepid tars towed out their prize, and brought her off in presence of the combined fleets of France and Spain, under a renewed fire from the batteries.

The second action to which we allude was fought off

BARCELONA,

between the Speedy sloop, Lord Cochrane,

* P. 751.

of 14 four-pounders and 54 men, with a Spanish frigate of 34 guns and 319 men, which she boarded and captured, after a loss to the enemy, in killed and wounded, of 54; the exact number of the whole crew by which the attack was made. The loss on our part was 3 killed and 8 wounded.

We noticed in our last RETROSPECT the extensive naval preparations that were making in every part of

FRANCE, FLANDERS, and HOLLAND.

These have since so much increased, and been so vauntingly announced as *intended for the immediate invasion of this country*, that our Government has thought it necessary to shew the enemy how little disposed England is to wait to be attacked; and Lord Nelson has received instructions *(to what extent we do not affect to know, but)* such as will prove to our foes, that, instead of being calculated, either by force or skill, to invade our little island, they have not *the power to defend** the very armaments destined for that purpose, while lying within their own harbours.

On the 4th instant Lord Nelson, with a little squadron of bombs and gun-vessels, attacked the flotilla of gun-boats, &c. in the harbour of

BOULOGNE;

of 24 of which he sunk 5, drove 6 others on shore, and returned to the Downs with only one officer wounded; and him not dangerously. In the morning of the 16th, his Lordship made a second attack; but, after fighting most gallantly, and overcoming almost insuperable obstacles in boarding the enemy's vessels, our tars experienced the mortifying disappointment of not being able to bring them off; for, lo! the French had ingeniously CHAINED their vessels each to the other, and the whole to the shore! In this dilemma, a dreadful fire of musquetry from the land compelled our sailors to return to their boats, and sail back for the Downs, leaving the BRAVE FRENCH to rejoice again under their "*cover of glory!*" Our loss on this fruitless occasion, we lament to say, amounted, in killed and wounded, to 172, including 18 officers †.

By way of supplement to this affair, Capt. Jonas Rose, of the Jamaica frigate, has had the good fortune of meeting with a squadron of French gun boats off St. Valery, which he attacked in the evening of the 21st, though they were close in with the shore, and covered by the enemy's artillery. Three of them he sunk, and captured the same number; but one of the latter also sunk before he reached the Downs.

We have reserved to the last of this Monthly Review of Public Affairs, the most interesting and important intelligence of the

SURRENDER OF CAIRO;

which, it seems the general opinion, must be immediately followed by that of Alexandria, and, consequently, the entire EVACUATION OF EGYPT by the French *Army of the East*. It appears, that, on the 21st of June, the allied armies commanded by Gen. Hutchinson, the Grand Vezier, and the Capitan Pacha, had advanced within cannon-shot of Cairo, and made the necessary dispositions for attacking the place. On the next day, the French Commander sent out a flag of truce, informing Gen. Hutchinson,

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* We say this, because, after receiving one handsome drubbing, it appears that they had *wit enough to secure* them.

† The following was issued by our noble Admiral, in General Orders, after their return, to console his gallant tars under their unlooked-for disappointment:

(COPY.) "*Medusa, Downs, Aug.* 18.

"Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson has the greatest satisfaction in sending to the Captains, officers, and men, under his command, that were employed on the late attempt on the enemy's flotilla off Boulogne, an extract of a letter which he has received from the First Lord of the Admiralty, not only approving of their zeal and persevering courage, but bestowing the highest praise on them. The Vice-Admiral begs to assure them, that the enemy will not have long reason to boast of their security; for he trusts, ere long, to assist them in person in a way which will completely annihilate the whole of them. Lord Nelson is convinced, that, if it had been possible for men to have brought the enemy's flotilla out, the men that were employed to do so would have accomplished it. The moment the enemy have the audacity to cast off the chains which fix their vessels to the ground, that moment Lord Nelson is well persuaded they will be conducted by his brave followers to a British port, or sent to the bottom.

(Signed) "NELSON AND BRONTE."

(COPY.)

Extract of a Letter from Earl St. Vincent, to Lord Viscount Nelson, dated the 17th inst.

"It is not given to us to command success. Your Lordship, and the gallant officers and men under your orders, most certainly deserve it; and I cannot sufficiently express my admiration of the zeal and persevering courage with which this gallant enterprize was followed up; lamenting most sincerely the loss sustained in it. The manner in which the enemy's flotilla was made fast to the ground, and to each other, could not have been foreseen; the highest praise is due to your Lordship, and all under your command, who were actors in this gallant attempt."

infor-

inson, that he wished to treat for the evacuation of Cairo. After a long negotiation, the conditions of the surrender were signed and agreed to on the 27th *; and on the 28th the British troops and allies took possession of two of the gates; and the whole was to be evacuated in 22 days. The terms of the Convention were to be immediately transmitted to Gen Menou in Alexandria, to whom ten days were to be given for acceding to the like conditions; and, if he should refuse this offer, the whole of the allied forces will be turned against that city, which cannot possibly long withstand so powerful an assault. We think it natural, however, to conclude, that Menou will, under the existing circumstances, prefer most honourable terms of capitulation to an English General, before the almost inevitable chance of falling by storm into the hands of Turkish assailants, whose hatred and detestation his countrymen have by so many ways contrived to excite.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Emperor Alexander is the idol of his subjects, especially the inhabitants of *Petersburg*. He rises every morning at 6, and does business in the Cabinet till about 10, when he has a military levee till 12. From that hour till 2 he generally walks about with the Empress: dinner is then served. He rises from table shortly after 3, and dispatches business till 5. From 5 till 8 in the evening concerts are given, in which the Emperor himself sometimes bears a part. The Imperial family go to supper a little after 8; and, as soon as the clock strikes 10, the officers in waiting withdraw, and Alexander retires to rest. With a humanity worthy of the throne, he lately ordered a loan of 25,000 roubles, free of interest, for 30 years, to be granted for the immediate relief of the inhabitants of the town of *Bielew*, of which 458 houses had been destroyed by a fire.

The statue of Suwarroff, in marble, has been placed in the Imperial garden at *Petersburg*, in the presence of the Emperor, the royal family, and several regiments of guards, accompanied by music. Prince Constantine made an excellent speech on the occasion.

The mineral wealth of *Saxony* may be estimated from a late survey of that circle, which has been published. By this it appears, that in the canton of Freiberg only, there are no less than 200 mines open. They consist of silver, and all the inferior metals, together with the semi-metals.

A sum not less than 2000l. in guineas, has gone weekly from this country to the coast of *Holland*, for three months past, for the purchase of Turbots only.

* The enemy's force which capitulated at Cairo amounted to between 5 and 6000 men.

East India News.

Feb. 15. The statue of Marquis Cornwallis, erected as a testimony of gratitude and respect by the Gentlemen at *Fort St. George*, was this day displayed to the publick, with every mark of distinction. Lord Clive, accompanied by his Staff, and attended by the whole of his body guard, was present on the occasion; and on the statue being displayed, his Lordship and the gentlemen present stood uncovered; the troops presented arms, drums beat a march, and officers saluted. Three vollies from the troops, and a royal salute from the heavy guns on the works, next ensued. The statue is finely executed, and is pedestrian. The Marquis is represented in his Peer's robes, thrown with great ease over a military uniform. His right hand is extended, as in the act of offering his services and protection. On the side are his Lordship's arms, coronet, and trophies. On the pedestal is an appropriate inscription;—a figure of Britannia and Victory, with a bass relief, representing the reception, as hostages, of the sons of Tippoo Sultaun. The statue faces the West—the bass relief is at the back of the statue; the figure of Victory on one side, and Brittannia on the other; shewing that the whole was accomplished under the auspices of British Victory. It is exquisitely executed by Banks.

News from Scotland and Ireland.

June 29. This day being the birth-day of the Duke of Gordon, the foundation-stone was laid of the long-wished-for bridge over the Spey, at *Fochabers*. The Marquis of Huntley laid the stone, as Provincial Grand Master Mason for the shire of Bamff. It was hollowed, to receive several coins of the present reign; an English inscription engraven on a plate, and expressive of the principal dates and circumstances; and a Latin inscription of similar purport, sealed up in a glass vase. The Duke of Gordon that day entered the 59th year of his age. This bridge is expected to contribute exceedingly to the improvement of the Northern counties of Scotland.

July 1. This day Logan and O'Hogarty were executed at *Naas*, in Ireland, pursuant to their sentence; the former for the murder of the late Mr. Spencer, of Rathangan, and the latter for the murder of Lieut. Giffard, in May, 1798. (See vol. LXVIII. 535.)

Country News.

May 31. This evening, as some boys were playing in a Methodist chapel in *Liverpool*, which was undergoing some alteration, it all fell, and buried five of them under the ruins; one was killed on the spot, and it is feared the other four cannot recover.

June

June 17. This morning, during the march of two troops of the royal reg. of Horſe-guards from Kettering to Northampton, as one of the baggage waggons, heavily laden with military cheſts, &c. was coming down an hill near *Wellingborough*, it was unfortunately overturned, whereby ſeveral women were precipitated to the ground, one of whom was killed on the ſpot, and two others were dreadfully bruiſed.

June 18. A man died at *Boxford*, in Suffolk, of the hydrophobia; he was bit by a mad dog about four years ago, and in each ſpring ſince evinced ſymptoms of derangement for a ſhort time. About a week ago, he was attacked with violent pains, cold chilly fits, vomiting of blood, and a diſpoſition to bite every thing near him.

June 25. An alarming fire, ſuppoſed to have been occaſioned by a live coal falling from the iron pan in which the plumbers were melting their lead, broke out in the roof of the Weſt end of *Norwich* cathedral, and in about an hour's time deſtroyed great part of the wood work towards the Weſtern extremity of the nave. The lead pouring down in ſtreams, and the falling of burning ſpars and beams, preſented the moſt alarming obſtacles to aſcending the lofty parapets: the lead was, however, cut away; and, by breaking the connection of the timbers, by large gaps, the flames were at length happily extinguiſhed.

June 30. This morning two of the York Huſſars were ſhot on *Bincombe Down*, near Weymouth, purſuant to the ſentence of a Court Martial, for deſertion, and cutting a boat out of the harbour with intent to go into France, but by miſtake they landed at Guernſey, and were ſecured. All the regiments both in camp and barracks were drawn up, viz. the Greys, the Rifle Corps, and the Stafford, Berks, and North Devon Militia. They came on the ground in a mourning coach, attended by two Prieſts: after marching along the front of the line they returned to the centre, where they ſpent about 20 minutes in prayer, and were then ſhot at by a guard of 24 men: they dropped inſtantly, and expired without a groan. They appeared ſenſible of their awful ſituation, and very penitent. The men then wheeled in ſections, and marched by the bodies in ſlow time.

July 1. In the courſe of laſt week an uncommon number of accidents happened in the neighbourhood of *Farringdon*, Berkſhire. A young man was thrown from a gig, and diſlocated his knee. An elderly lady and her ſon were thrown from a gig; the lady was killed on the ſpot, and her ſon moſt ſeverely wounded. On the ſame day another lady, hearing of the misfortune, cauſed herſelf to be tied in her gig, to prevent a ſimilar accident; but the horſe taking fright, and rearing very much, the ſhafts were broken, and one of the pieces coming with great violence againſt the lady's neck, ſhe was ſo much hurt that her recovery is doubtful. A young man, on viſit to his friends, was drowned in fiſhing; a farmer's daughter at *Goſey* dropped ſuddenly down dead. A labourer, going to *Shellingford* on horſeback, with two or three ſcythes, the horſe took fright, and one of his legs was ſo ſeverely cut, that it is thought an amputation will be neceſſary.

July 12. Mr. M. a merchant in the city, ſtopped in a one-horſe chaiſe at the door of the principal inn at *Epſom*, for the purpoſe of giving water to the horſe. In the chaiſe that gentleman left his wife (a beautiful young lady, to whom he had been married but the day before), for the purpoſe of finding the oſtler. The horſe ſuddenly took fright at the yelping of a dog, and ran furiouſly about 100 yards, when the chaiſe was ſtopped by a poſt, and the conculſion threw the lady ſeveral feet above the vehicle. In the fall ſhe pitched on her head, and fractured her ſkull. Medical aſſiſtance was immediately procured; but the unfortunate ſufferer died in a quarter of an hour after the accident.

July 16. Laſt week a private belonging to the 19th Dragoons was unhappily killed, in conſequence of his having been diſmounted at a review on *Epping Foreſt*. His horſe dragged him in the ſtirrup a great diſtance, before he could be ſtopped.

July 27. This night, as a bricklayer and his boy were clearing out an oven which had lately been erected at a houſe in Belgrave-gate, near *Leiceſter*, it fell in upon them, and occaſioned their death before they could be extricated. The man has left a wife and three children.

Gwalh, the eſtate of the late Sir Herbert Mackworth, was lately ſold for 60,000l. to George Johnſton, Eſq. of Hanover-ſquare.

ROYAL EXCURSION TO WEYMOUTH.

June 28. This evening their Majeſties and the Princeſſes paid a viſit to Mr. Addington, at his reſidence at *Wimbledon*. Mr. Dundas was of the party.

June 29. This morning, at 6, their Majeſties and the Princeſſes Auguſta, Elizabeth, Mary, Sophia, and Amelia, ſet off from Kew-palace to Mr. Roſe's houſe, at *Cuffnells*, Hants. The King and Queen rode in their travelling chaiſe, and the Princeſſes in coaches and ſix. His Royal Highneſs Prince Adolphus accompanied the Royal Family on horſeback.

July 3. The embarkation of their Majeſties and the Royal Family for *Weymouth* exhibited one of the moſt beautiful ſcenes that can be imagined. The royal yachts were anchored in the bay oppoſite to Mr. Roſe's cottage; the frigates intended for the convoy, without them. Their Majeſties arrived at the cottage, from Cuffnells, about 9 o'clock, and were received in the

paddock, in which it ſtands, by the Chriſt-Church volunteers, commanded by Colonel Walcot, and the yeomanry cavalry by Mr. G. Roſe; in the whole between 3 and 400; and a detachment of the Scotch Greys, quartered in the neighbourhood. After breakfaſting at the cottage, their Majeſties and the royal family embarked from the beach, where the troops were again drawn up; the cliff behind them covered with people. As ſoon as the boats put off from the ſhore, the troops fired a triple volley; then the yachts and frigates ſaluted, and the whole was cloſed by a fire of the artillery all along the line on the Weſtern extremity of the Iſle of Wight. The weather was uncommonly fine. Their Majeſties did not arrive at Weymouth till after 12 o'clock at night, when their Majeſties and the five Princeſſes landed. The wind blowing a ſmart breeze from the Weſtward, they were not expected that night; the troops were all diſmiſſed, and only a few ſtragglers, owing to the lateneſs of the hour, remained to welcome them. Their Majeſties walked from the place of landing to Glouceſter-lodge, in apparent good ſpirits.

Domeſtic Occurrences.

*** We gladly take the firſt opportunity of contradicting a paragraph in *ſome* copies of our laſt Magazine, p 662 (which we *detected* in time to remove it from a conſiderable part of our impreſſion) reſpecting ſmall Bank Notes. The article was too implicitly copied from a very reſpectable and loyal provincial paper; the printer of which has ſince apologized, by ſtating, "that he was groſsly impoſed on, the whole being a ſcandalous fabrication, calculated for the purpoſes of depreciating the circulation of the Bank of England paper;" a motive ſo deteſtable that we could not poſſibly ſuſpect it. On the contrary, we ſolemnly believed that the wiſhes of the Bank would be materially forwarded by extending the circulation of the notice.

Monday, June 29.

This day, after laſting 56 days, including 12,393 articles, and an Appendix of 270 more, cloſed the ſale of the library of the late John Strange, Eſq. LL. D. F. R. and F. A. S. and formerly his Britiſh Majeſty's Reſident at Venice, who died March 19, 1799; "a worthy and ingenious man; and no leſs a diſtinguiſhed patron of literature and ingenuity; whoſe love of the fine arts was intenſe, and whoſe thirſt after general knowledge unbounded."—"In each claſs ſeveral rare articles occurred; but, thoſe reſpecting Philology, and the ſciences, Phyſics and Natural Hiſtory (particularly in the favourite ſtudy of the indefatigable collector, that of the *Mineral Kingdom*), Agriculture, Medicine, and the polite arts (the two laſt of which were copious in the extreme), will probably give much ſatisfaction to the profeſſed naturaliſt, expert phyſician, and common artiſt and connoiſſeur." Such is the opinion of that excellent judge, who ſo long had the "handling" of this rich fund of literature, and arranging it, previous to its ſale. When we contemplate the multitude of books (we had almoſt ſaid of libraries) annually brought to the hammer in London, and among them very little of the plunder of Continental libraries is included, and what we are ſtill taught to expect, it is almoſt matter of ſurprize that Mr. S.'s library ſhould raiſe the ſum of 4265l. among the number of buyers reduced now to ſo ſmall a compaſs, compared with thoſe who attended ſuch diſtributions 50 years ago.

Thurſday, July 2.

In the King's Bench.

Delatre *v.* Copley.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, who is an engraver, againſt the defendant, who is a painter, to recover the ſum of 650l. being the remainder of the ſum of 800l. which the defendant undertook to pay to the plaintiff for engraving, upon a ſmaller or contracted ſcale, the reſemblance of the picture of the "death of Lord Chatham;" which the plaintiff was to do from a larger engraving, executed by Bartolozzi, from a drawing of Cipriani, &c. The plaintiff had executed this piece of engraving, which took him up three years and upwards to perform; and Bartolozzi had 2000 guineas for that of which his was to be the copy.

It appeared, by the evidence of Mr. Bartolozzi, that this piece of engraving was very well executed, conſidering it was a copy three times removed from the original; that is, a copy of a copy, &c.; and that it was upon a reduced ſcale, which made it the more difficult to preſerve the likeneſſes of all the figures in the groupe of the piece, which are 52 in number; that the plaintiff was a man of very conſiderable ſkill in his profeſſion; and, as a proof that ſuch was the opinion of Mr. Bartolozzi, he himſelf employed him in the engraving a part of the other work, for which he gave him 700 guineas, &c.; that the piece of engraving in queſtion was certainly the beſt performance of the plaintiff's graver, and ſuch as ought to have ſatisfied Mr. Copley; but who, Mr. Bartolozzi thought, was never to be ſatisfied with the performance of any engraver who had to engrave for him in imitation of any of his pictures; and therefore he was diſſatisfied with this performance, &c.: copies of it were produced, as well as of Bartolozzi's. Mr. Erſkine, in croſs-examining the witneſs, deſired him to compare minutely the two prints together. "Do you ſee, Sir," ſaid he, "in your own, the youngeſt ſon of Lord Chatham, in a naval uni-

uniform, bending forward, with a tear in his eye, and a countenance displaying the agony of an affectionate son, on beholding a dying father? and do you not see in the other an aſſaſſin, with a ſcar upon his cheek, exulting over the body of an old man whom he has murdered? In the one, you obſerve the late miniſter a thin, fair-complexioned, genteel-looking man; in the other, a ſaſ, round-faced, grim-viſaged negro. In the one the Archbiſhop of York appears in his true colours, as a dignified and venerable prelate; in the other, his place is uſurped by the drunken parſon in Hogarth's Harlot's Progreſs. In the one, the Earl of Chatham is ſupported by his ſon-in-law, Lord Stanhope, a figure tall, ſlender, and elegant; and does not the other offer to view a ſhort ſturdy porter of a bagnio lugging home an old debauchee who had got mortal drunk?" Mr. Bartolozzi allowed that ſome of the portraits were not exactly like, but maintained that the piece was well executed upon the whole. Thirteen other witneſſes were called on the part of the plaintiff, conſiſting of engravers, painters, and print-ſellers. Mr. Thomas Ryder, Mr. Byrne, Mr. Bromley, Mr. Dickens, Mr. Landſeer, Mr. Neigle, Mr. Smith, Mr. Artaud, Mr. Tomkins, Mr. Evans, Mr. Cole, Mr. Moltino, and Mr. Baker. The amount of the evidence of all theſe witneſſes was, that the print of the plaintiff's was a very good copy from Mr. Bartolozzi's print, and that 800l. was not too large a ſum for it. One or two of the witneſſes thought he deſerved 2 or 300l. more for it.

Mr. Erſkine, after ſtating the law on this ſubject, and obſerving on the evidence for the plaintiff, called alſo 14 witneſſes, who were engravers or painters. Sir Wm. Beechy, Mr. Conway, Mr. Copley, junior, Mr. Preſident Weſt, Mr. Hopner, Sir Francis Bourgeois, Mr. Holloway, Mr. Joſiah Boydell, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Fitler, Mr. Collier, and Mr. Opie. The ſubſtance of their evidence was, that, this being an hiſtorical compoſition on a modern ſubject, all the figures that were introduced (and there were near 60 of them) were portraits. The great circumſtance that recommended the original picture was the likeneſſes of the figures introduced. In proportion as the likeneſſes were ſtrong, the publick at large admired it; and, in proportion as it was deficient in that, they condemned it. When ſuch a compoſition went abroad, foreigners not being ſo much intereſted in the likeneſſes of the figures introduced, attended chiefly to the executive power and compoſition of the artiſt. The witneſſes ſaid, the print of the plaintiff was extremely deficient in the likeneſſes of the figures; and, from the taſte and abilities with which other parts of the print were executed, it was ſuppoſed that this defect proceeded more from want of attention than of ſkill in the plaintiff; that Mr. Copley could not take and publiſh the print conſiſtently with a due attention to his own character and reputation; that it was the duty of an engraver, who engaged to copy a print, to copy correctly and accurately the likeneſſes; and, from the defect of this print in that reſpect, it could be of no ſervice to the defendant.

The Counſel for the plaintiff in reply contended, that the plaintiff had fully performed his contract. The defendant was acquainted with his abilities from his having aſſiſted Bartolozzi in the firſt plate, to whom he gave 2000l.; and, as he engaged with the plaintiff for 800l. it clearly ſhewed, from the inferior price, that he muſt have expected an inferior performance; and it had been proved, by thoſe that were acquainted with the plaintiff's works, that this print was the beſt thing he had ever executed

Lord Kenyon profeſſed total ignorance upon this ſubject: the knowledge of the fine arts, he ſaid, doubtleſs added to the value of human life; but this ſource of enjoyment had unfortunately never been opened to him. He found himſelf in a wilderneſs, and at a loſs what path to take to arrive at juſtice: he found 14 perſons (it ſo happened that an equal number of witneſſes had been called on both ſides) who all adviſed him to go one way, and other 14 who inſiſted upon his going another. The ſtrong man (Hercules), when at a loſs whether to follow the advice of Virtue or Pleaſure, in his way to the Temple of Fame, had been enabled to make a prudent choice; but his Lordſhip had no clue whatever to direct his ſteps. He would not talk upon this ſubject, leſt he ſhould appear a fool and a babbler; like the man who diſcourſed concerning the art of war before Hannibal. It was the province of the jury to decide; and, though from him they could derive no aſſiſtance, he doubted not they would determine upon the principles of juſtice. The jury, after withdrawing for about ten minutes, found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 650l.

Friday, July 3.

The body of a woman was this evening drawn out of the Serpentine river, by a Newfoundland-dog. A letter was found in the pocket of the deceaſed, which ſtated her to be a French emigrant; that ſhe had reſided in Wimpole-ſtreet, and had ſuffered various and ſevere afflictions. The Marquis of Hertford, who, with many others, was drawn to the ſpot, ordered the body to be taken to the Humane Society Recovery Houſe, near the Magazine; where every means of reſuſcitation were tried, but without ſucceſs.

Saturday, July 11.

This afternoon, a poor diſtreſſed woman

in

in Thames-ſtreet hired a boat to croſs the river to the Bankſide, Blackfriars, in purſuit of a wandering huſband; failing in finding him, ſhe returned to the boat to look for him near her own home; being again diſappointed, ſhe hired another boat to go to Vauxhall, to look for him there; not finding him, ſhe hired a freſh boat to return home, when, in an agony of deſpair, ſhe threw herſelf into the river near the Adelphi, where ſhe immediately ſunk, before the waterman was aware of her intention, who uſed every means in his power to recover her without effect.

Sunday, July 12.

A young woman hanged herſelf to the bed-teſter, at the houſe of Mr. Filton, in Picadilly. She had formerly been a ſervant in the family, and from her good offices to that family, Mr. and Mrs. P. gave her leave to remain in their houſe while ſhe was out of place. She was a handſome young woman. No reaſon can be aſſigned for the raſh act, but ſhe had for ſome time appeared reſerved and low in company with Mr. P's ſervants. She went up ſtairs, pretending to take a ſleep after dinner in her miſtreſs's bed-room, the family then being at their country-houſe; but not coming down to tea at the uſual time, and the door being locked, ſuſpicions aroſe, and ſhe was diſcovered, after hanging, it is ſuppoſed, nearly two hours.

Saturday, Auguſt 1.

The Marquis of Abercorn this day propoſed to accompany the Marchioneſs and Lady C. Hamilton in a phaeton, from the priory, Stanmore, to Harrow. When mounting the coach-box, about 11 in the forenoon, the Marquis obſerving to the ſervant that one of the horſes appeared ſomewhat reſtive, it was changed for another, and his Lordſhip proceeded. Scarcely, however, had he advanced 200 yards from the priory, when the horſes unfortunately took fright, and ſet off with an alarming rapidity, which continued down hill through the town of Stanmore; and, to add to the calamity, the reins broke. The ladies, apprehenſive of the moſt dangerous conſequences, ſhrieked with ſuch violence, as, for the time, deprived the Marquis of that preſence of mind ſo neceſſary at ſuch a critical juncture. Endeavouring in vain to ſtop the horſes, and perplexed and agoniſed for the fate of the Marchioneſs and his charming daughter, he adviſed them to ſit quiet; and, in riſing up to make more room for the young lady who ſat in the middle, he was by a ſudden jerk thrown out, and both his legs broken. The one fracture was under, and the other above the knee! The Marchioneſs and Lady Hamilton ſtill kept their ſeats, notwithſtanding the horſes ran with uncommon celerity along the road to Edgware. At the turning of a lane, when the horſes made a ſudden ſpring forward, the Marchioneſs and Lady Hamilton were thrown out; the firſt into the ditch, the other over the hedge, and were no otherwiſe hurt, than from the ſcratches of a few brambles. The Marquis was with great difficulty carried home after his legs had been ſet in a very judicious manner by Mr. Andrews, ſurgeon of Stanmore. Mr. Heaviſide and other ſurgeons were afterwards ſent for from London, who approved of what had been done; and we have the pleaſure to learn the ſpeedy recovery of the Marquis has already ſuperſeded all further attendance. The horſes proceeded towards the entrance of Canons, when Mr. Devell, curate of Edgeware, paſſing along the road, and recollecting that horſes on full ſpeed are frequently ſtopped by another horſe croſſing upon them, attempted by this means to ſtop them, but, unhappily, the chaiſe-horſes run againſt the rails before an adjoining houſe and ſtopped, but threw down down Mr. D.'s horſe, and entangled him and his rider with themſelves, from which ſituation Mr. D. was diſengaged by the ſervants of the houſe, but not without the diſlocation of his knee-pan.

Saturday, Auguſt 2.

This day, about 3, a violent whirlwind took place in Dr. Lettſom's garden at Grove-hill. Its violence was ſo powerful, as to raiſe up the covers of the melon-frames nearly 30 feet high; the frames and glaſſes were ſhivered to pieces: two large bell-glaſſes ſhared the ſame fate. The gardeners near the ſpot eſcaped the ſhower of broken glaſs, &c. by making the quickeſt retreat. Col. Ironſide, Col. Elliot, and other viſitors at Grove-hill, were ſpectators of this curious phenomenon. The hot and green-houſes in the vicinity of the whirlwind ſuffered no injury.

Thurſday, Auguſt 6.

A fire broke out this morning, about 4, at Meſſrs. James's, wholeſale grocers and tea-dealers, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-ſtreet, which entirely conſumed the dwelling-houſe, their extenſive warehouſes, containing near 200 cheſts of tea, another dwelling-houſe, and cotton-warehouſe adjoining. This ſerious conflagration is ſuppoſed to be owing to the negligence of ſome workmen who were repairing the premiſes.

Sunday, Auguſt 23.

A boat, croſſing from Limehouſe-hole to Deptford, with a gentleman, his wife, and child, was run down by a lighter with ſuch rapidity as to cauſe it to bulge; and, before aſſiſtance could be procured, they were all drowned except the waterman, who kept himſelf above water till a boat arrived to his relief.

The total number of all the new publications, publiſhed in London during the year 1800, was 693. The coſt, eſtimated in boards, amounted to 230l. 5s.

Vol. LXX. p. 1294, b. The late Mr. Robertſon, of Stockwell, had left 70,000l. for the formation of a botanical garden. Some circumſtances, however, rendering the bequeſt abortive, the executors made enquiry for the lawful heirs, and diſcovered them to be a poor man of the name of Bedwell, reſiding at Clopton, near Woodbridge, and the wife of a labouring man, with four children, at Middleton, between whom this large property is now divided. Their mother, it appears, was ſiſter to the deceaſed. The property is ſecured for their benefit in truſtees by the Court of Chancery.

Vol. LXXI. p. 381. Mr. John Bond, of Hendon, was not one of the magiſtrates of Bow-ſtreet office. Mr. B. of that office is Nicholas, of Sloane-ſtreet, a very penetrating and intelligent magiſtrate, and a very deſerving man. He was raiſed from the lower offices to be clerk, which he held for many years, under Sir John Fielding; and afterwards was placed on the bench, as a reward for his vigilance and knowledge, through the intereſt of many friends, one of whom was the late Duke of Northumberland.

P. 443. The father of Mr. Taſwell was William Taſwell, D.D. many years rector of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey, in the chancel of which church he was buried.

P. 574, b. Mrs. Read, of Park-lane, was daughter of Sir Benjamin Truman, knt. of Brick-lane, Spital-fields, brewer, who died March 27, 1780 (L. 155), and the wife of Henry Read, eſq. of Crow-wood, Wilts, who was then in partnerſhip with her father in the brewery, by whom ſhe had two ſons, one of whom was partner with Mr. Hanbury in the ſame houſe, the other an officer in the army, and three daughters, one married to Mr. Villaboyſe, who is now a widow; a ſecond to —— Mears, eſq.; the third to Sir Nelſon Rycroft, bart. July 21, 1791 (LXI. 679), eldeſt ſon of the Rev. Sir Richard R. bart. D. D. who was of Colton, co. York, ſo created Dec. 20, 1783, and died July 4, 1786.

P. 575, b. Humphry Jackſon, eſq. was aged 84.

P. 628, b. l. 54, for *Rotherham*, r. "the chapelry of *Bradfield* (not a ſinecure) in the pariſh of *Eccleſfield*, co. *York*," which he reſigned, 1709, to Mr. Newton, who married the eldeſt daugh. of his brother James.

Births.

LATELY, at Leſmo, the wife of Lieut.-col. Frazer, of the 47th foot, a ſon.

At Limerick, in Ireland, the wife of Jn. Vine, eſq. M. D. a ſon and daughter.

At Leixlip, near Dublin, Lady Auguſta Leith, a ſon.

At Edinburgh, the lady of Sir William Ramſay, bart. a ſon.

At Chantilly, in Scotland, Mrs. Johnſton, of Straiton, a ſon.

In George-ſquare, Edinburgh, the wife of Henry Veitch, eſq. of Elliock, a ſon.

At Langley-park, near Edinburgh, Mrs. Cruikſhank, a daughter.

At Sion-hill, near Thirſk, the wife of Edward D'Oyley, eſq. a daughter.

At Canterbury, the wife of Lieut.-col. Hugh Baillie, of the 86th foot, a ſon.

At Knowſley, co. Lancaſter, Lady Stanley, a daughter.

At Leyland-lodge, co. Lancaſter, the wife of Thomas Lang Rigby, eſq. a ſon.

At his ſeat at Gledlow, near Leeds, the wife of Col. Dixon, of the firſt Weſt York militia, a ſon.

At Derſingham, near Lynn, Norfolk, the wife of Henry Preſcot Blencowe, eſq. a ſon.

At Linton, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Edmund Fiſher, jun. a ſon.

At Hampſtead, the wife of the Rev. Samuel White, M. A. rector of Brightwell, co. Oxford, two daughters.

At Datchet, the wife of G. E. Graham, eſq. a daughter.

At Thorpe, Surrey, the wife of —— Brambridge, eſq. two ſons.

At Wimbledon, the wife of Mr. Saunders, a poor but induſtrious baker, a ſon and daughter, making the number of his children ten.

In Bedford-ſquare, the wife of H. Luſhington, eſq. a daughter.

Mrs. N. Stokes, of Lombard-ſtr. a ſon.

July 25. In Edinburgh, the lady of Sir James Naſmyth, bart. a ſon.

26. The wife of Citizen Libault, of Thouars, in France, three ſons, all ſtrong and likely to do well. Their parents are 50 years of age, have been 25 years married, and never had any children before.

28. In Great Ruſſell-ſtreet, the wife of John-Henry Newbolt, eſq. M. P. a ſon.

In Grafton-ſtreet, the wife of Richard-Joſeph Sullivan, eſq. a ſon.

At Mortlake, Surrey, the wife of James Hawkins Whitſhed, eſq. rear-admiral of the Red, two ſons.

30. At Swinton, co. York, the wife of Lionel Place, eſq. a ſon.

In Duke-ſtreet, Manchester-ſquare, the wife of G. Wright, eſq. a daughter, being her tenth child.

In Queen-ſquare, Bloomſbury, the wife of Charles Thompſon, eſq. a ſon.

Aug. 1. At his houſe in the Creſcent, Minories, the wife of John Cowell, a dau.

2. In Seymour-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, Lady Charlotte Strutt, a ſon.

3. At his houſe on Craven-hill, the lady of Sir Wm. Beechy, of twins.

7. At Ruſſie, in Scotland, Mrs. Grant, of Kilgraſton, a ſon.

The wife of Geo. Clarke, eſq. banker, Lombard-ſtreet, a daughter.

The wife of Richard Solly, eſq. of York-place, a ſon.

8. The wife of Cha. Boſanquet, eſq. a ſon.

9. In

9. In George-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, the wife of Dr. James, a ſon.

At her houſe in Groſvenor-ſtreet, the lady who was married at Rome, and afterwards at St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, to Prince Auguſtus-Frederick, a daughter.

At the dowager Ducheſs of Rutland's, in Sackville-ſtreet, Lady Cath. Foreſter, a ſon.

The wife of Mr. Perry, undertaker, in Turnagain-lane, Fleet-market, two ſons and a daughter, all likely to live.

10. In Groſvenor-place, the wife of Joſeph Lyons Walrond, eſq. a ſon.

12. At Woodcote-houſe, Hants, Mrs. Lowth, wife of the Rev. Mr. L. rector of Hinton, a ſon and heir.

14. At Richmond, the Counteſs of Glaſgow, a daughter.

16. In Weymouth-ſtreet, Lady Harriet Gill, a ſon.

At his ſeat at Fredville, in Kent, the wife of John Plumptre, eſq. a daughter.

18. The wife of Alexander Murray, eſq. of Hatton-ſtreet, a ſon.

At Grange, near Wakefield, the ſeat of Jn. Liſter Kaye, Lady Amelia Kaye, a ſon.

21. On Clapham common, the wife of Tho. Graham, eſq. of Gower-ſtreet, a dau.

At his ſeat at Kentwell-hall, Suffolk, the wife of Richard Moore, eſq. a daughter.

24. At Rainham, Kent, the wife of Capt. Daniel, R. N. a daughter.

Marriages.

LATELY, James Henry, eſq. of St. Anne's, Jamaica, repreſentative in aſſembly for that pariſh, to Miſs Suſannah Hall, daughter of the late Wm. H. eſq. of Kingſton, in the ſaid iſland.

At Kirk-Bradden, in the Iſle of Man, Edward Gawn, eſq. of Ballagawn, to Miſs Moore, of Peel town.

At Shrewſbury, Capt. Story, of the Weſt Middleſex militia, to Miſs Louiſa Keating.

Rev. Robert Aſpland, of Newport, in the Iſle of Wight, to Miſs Middleton, of St. Martin's-lane.

At Plymouth, Mr. Thomas Twynam, merchant, to Miſs Garland, of Stoke.

Rev. William Benſon, B. D. of Queen's college, Oxford, rector of South Weſton and Hampton Poley, co. Oxford, to Miſs Harriſon, of Daventry.

At Hatfield, Mr. Carr Lucas, to Miſs Penroſe, daughter of James P. eſq.

Rev. Morgan Cove, prebendary of Hereford cathedral, to Miſs Elizabeth Hopkins, ſecond daughter of the late Wm. H. eſq. of the Grove, Blackheath.

At Brompton, near Scarborough, the Rev. Francis Wrangham, vicar of Hunmanby, to Miſs Dolly Cayley, ſecond dau. of the late Rev. Digby C. rector of Thormanby, co. York.

Thomas Grenville, eſq. of Leighton-Buzzard, co. Bedford, to Miſs Hornſby, of Graſton-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare.

At Wellingborough, co. Northampton, the Rev. W. Lockwood Maydwell, of Geddington, to Miſs Mary-Anne Hodſon, youngeſt daugh. of John H. eſq. of Wellingborough.

At Durham, Mr. Muſon, muſician, to Miſs Kemble, ſiſter of Stephen K. eſq. manager of the theatre there.

Mr. Greenwood Bentley, of Bradford, attorney, to Miſs Stockdale, of Marton.

At Bath, the Rev. Duncan Mackay, to Mrs. Spencer, of the South Parade.

Mr. R. Lowe, of Stratford, to the widow of Mr. T. Proctor, ſurgeon, of Leominſter.

Mr. Halliday, an eminent clothier, of Stroud, co. Glouceſter, to Miſs Jones, of Wrington, co. Somerſet.

At Kirk-Ella, G. W. Dowker, eſq. of Salton, to Miſs Chambers, of Hull.

Mr. Rob. Dent, of Knareſborough, merchant, to Mrs. Wilkinſon, of Manchester.

At Plymouth, Lieut. Bowker, of the Princeman of war, to Miſs Yates.

Mr. Job Lees, merchant, to Miſs Blagborough, both of Halifax.

Jacob Alcock Lowe, eſq. of Stourport, near Birmingham, to Miſs C. Carlow, late of Briſtol.

At Malpas, Tho. Boycott, eſq. of Drudge, near Bridgenorth, to Miſs Tarleton, eldeſt daugh. of Tho. T. eſq. of Boleſworth caſtle.

At Liverpool, Rd. Gildart, eſq. of Norton-hall, co. Stafford, to Miſs Steers, ſiſter of Spencer S. eſq. of Watree, near Liverpool.

July 28. Lord Aylmer, to Miſs Louiſa Call, 2d daugh. of the late Sir John C. bart.

At Rotherham, Mr. Thomas Lee, eldeſt ſon of Mr. John L. farmer, of Morthen, to Miſs Anne Johnſon, dau. of the late Mr. Michael J. of Roadſmoore, near Whiſton.

29. At Woodford, co. Eſſex, Lieut.-col. Hutchinſon, of the 49th foot, to Miſs Letitia Vaillant, youngeſt daughter of Paul V. eſq. of Pall Mall.

At Linton, Kent, Col. Rochfort, of the county of Carlow, in Ireland, to Miſs Mann, third daughter of Sir Horace M. bart. of Egerton, Kent.

30. At Iſlington, Thomas Phillipps, eſq. of the City chambers, to Miſs Charlotte Arbouin, 4th dau. of the late Matt. A. eſq.

Rev. Samuel-Francis Godmond, M. A. of Brightwell, co. Oxford, to Miſs Humphreys, of Threadneedle-ſtreet.

31. Mr. Morris, apothecary, of Hull, to Miſs Holtby, of Bridlington.

Aug. 1. At Southampton, Sir Edmund Carrington, of Ceylon, to Miſs Paulina Belli, youngeſt daughter of John B. eſq. of Southampton.

2. George Follett, eſq. of Exeter, to Miſs Anne Moore Milford, ſecond daugh. of the late S. M. eſq. of Exeter, banker.

At Falmouth, R. Mutton, eſq. aged 73, to Mrs. Anne Boult, widow, aged 52.

4. At Plymouth, the Rev. Samuel Woolmer, to the eldeſt daughter of Mr. Gray, ſurgeon, of Kingſand.

At

At Norton Canon, co. Hereford, the Rev. Bowen Thickneſs, of Roſs, to Miſs Carleſs, of Eccley's-green.

5. Mr. S. H. Teuſh. to Miſs Pollard, daughter of George P. eſq. of Greenhill, Halifax, co. York.

6. John Campbell, eſq. of Edinburgh, W. S. to Miſs Sophia Stewart, youngeſt daughter of the late Duncan S. eſq. of Ardſheal, co. Argyle.

At Biſhop's Waltham, Hants, George Skottowe, eſq. to Miſs Robinſon, only daughter of Capt. R. of the royal navy.

7. William Blackett, eſq. only ſon of Sir Edward B. bart. of Matfen, Northumberland, to Miſs Keene, eldeſt daugh. of Benj. K. eſq. of Weſton-lodge, co. Cambridge.

8. Mr. George Taylor, banker, Bartholomew-lane, to Miſs Gray, of Walworth.

William Harriſon, eſq. of Taviſtock-ſtr. Bedford-ſquare, to Miſs Richardſon, dau. of Thomas R. eſq of Chelſea.

Joſeph Seeley, eſq. of Kentiſh-town, to Miſs Hovil, of Great Hermitage-ſtreet.

Wm. Brien, eſq. of Norfolk-ſtr. Strand, to Miſs Dalbiac, of Dulwich, Surrey.

11. At Dundee, James Laidlow, eſq. C. S. to Miſs Jean Pitcairn, ſecond daughter of the late John P. eſq. merchant, and provoſt of Dundee.

12. At Sheffield, John Marmaduke Middleton, eſq. of Leeme, co. Derby. only ſon of the Rev. Mr. John Carver, of Morthen, to Miſs Athorpe, eldeſt daughter of Robert A. eſq. of Dinington, co. York.

13. At Tottenham, Mr. James Arbouin, of Croſs-ſtreet, St. Mary-hill, merchant, to Miſs S. Poultney.

15. Bentley Warren, eſq. of Uppingham, Rutland, to Miſs Jackſon, of Bromley, in Kent.

16. Mr. Thomas Parker, of Bridge-ſtr. Weſtminſter, to Miſs Mayo, of Oxford-ſtr.

17. John Hawkins, eſq. of Sunbury, only ſon of Sir Chriſtopher H. bart of Trewethan, co. Cornwall, to Miſs Sibthorp, dau. of Col. S. M. P. for Lincoln.

19. Mr. John Bruckner, jun. of South Molton-ſtreet, to Miſs Hawkſworth, only dau. of Sam. H. eſq. of James ſtr. Pimlico.

20. At Stoneham, the ſeat of Hans Sloane, eſq. M. P. Joſeph Jekyll, eſq. M. P. to Miſs Sloane.

At Bury, near Goſport, Hants, J. Stapleton, eſq. of the 28th foot, to Miſs Baty, eldeſt daugh. of the late Dr. B. of the Staff.

At Tunbridge, the Rev. John-Pye Smith, of Holderton, Middleſex, to Miſs Hodgſon, daugh. of the late Tho. H. eſq. of Hackney.

22. Charles Dixon, eſq. of Savage-gardens to Miſs Harriet Wilder, daugh. of the Rev. Dr W. of Purley-hall, Berks.

Rear-admiral Wilſon, of Redgrave-hall, Suffolk, to Miſs Catherine Pollard, daugh. of John P. eſq. of Ewell, Surrey.

Tho. Day, eſq. of the Bermondſey volunteers, to Miſs Wells, of Queen-ſt. Southwark.

DEATHS.

1800. *Dec.* 29. AT Calcutta, in the E. Indies, Robert Macfarlane, eſq.

1801. *Feb.* 7. At Madras, ſoon after his arrival there, Sir William Lee, bart. of Hartwell, Bucks, eldeſt ſon of the late Sir William L. and lieutenant-colonel of the 16th (or Gen. Harcourt's) regiment of light dragoons. He is ſucceeded in his eſtate and title by his only brother, George, rector of Hartwell and vicar of Stone, Bucks.

April 30. At Bath, Charlotte, the wife of Le-Gendre-Pierce Starkie, of Huntroid, co. Lancaſter, eſq. She was the youngeſt daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Preedy, S. T. P. late rector of Brington, in Northamptonſhire, and in the commiſſion of the peace for that county and for Hertfordſhire. Adorned with every accompliſhment, and dignified with every virtue that could arreſt the attention and rivet the admiration of her contemporaries, and endear her to all who had the happineſs of her acquaintance, ſhe died, in the prime of life and bloom of health, after only ſix days indiſpoſition from an inflammatory fever, moſt poignantly lamented, and moſt extenſively and cordially regretted.

June 17. At Edinburgh, Mr. Joſeph Grant, eldeſt ſon of the late James G. eſq. of Carron. His memory will long be kindly and reſpectfully cheriſhed by a very numerous acquaintance. He laboured under the uncommon perſonal diſadvantages of a decrepitude in his legs and feet, and an entire want, from his birth, of hands and the arms from a very little below the elbow. Yet he was endowed with a ſhrewd and vigorous underſtanding, the kindeſt affections, and great vivacity of ſpirits. He was educated for the church, firſt in a domeſtic courſe of inſtruction, afterwards at the Univerſities of Aberdeen and Edinburgh, and entered into holy orders as a clergyman of the Church of England. He made, ſoon after, a voyage to the Weſt Indies, where, if his health could have permitted him to ſettle, he would have been preſented to a very opulent living; but the loſs of health compelled him to return to Scotland. He acquired a chaplaincy in the army, of which the duty was done by a deputy; and, in the enjoyment of little more than its ſmall emoluments, ſpent many of his ſubſequent years among his Scotiſh friends. It had become neceſſary to put the eſtate of his anceſtors to ſale; and he ſaw himſelf reduced to ſubſiſt on a very moderate income. Reading, converſation, muſick, a critical taſte in the fine arts, a power of activity and exerciſe incredible under ſuch diſadvantages, a high reliſh for all the rational and elegant pleaſures of ſociety, employed his time, and made it paſs on ſmoothly, and every year viſibly expanded and invigorated his mind. His converſation

converſation was often admirably animated, eloquent, and inſtructive. Himſelf the repreſentative of one of the principal branches of the antient and moſt reſpectable family of the Grants, he was much careſſed by the worthy Sir James Grant, of Grant, its head, and by its other moſt diſtinguiſhed members. During the revolutionary contentions of the laſt ten years, he wrote and publiſhed at Edinburgh, in ſupport of the Conſtitution, one of the ableſt pamphlets which have been by thoſe contentions called forth. When the emoluments of his chaplaincy were reduced by a new regulation to an annuity equal only to half pay, he had the ſpirit to think of providing for his ſupport by exertions in another profeſſion. He came to London, ſtudied law, and entered into chamber-practice as a ſpecial pleader. He was eminently expert in this branch of the juridical profeſſion. There were an accuracy in his draughts, and a found diſcrimination in his opinions, ſuch as are very uncommon among the younger practitioners in this way. But his health began to break. He went down to Scotland, in the harveſt of 1800. His friends detained him with them at Edinburgh during the laſt ſeaſon. His death, for him, perhaps happily, anticipates the infirmities of old age, which under his perſonal diſadvantages muſt have been doubly felt. It, however, deprives the world of a man of talents, learning, taſte, pleaſing converſation, reſpectable fortitude, untainted virtue, and unfeigned piety.

18. Suddenly, far advanced in years, Mr. Vincent, grocer, of Lynn. He had ſpent the preceding evening in remarkably good health and ſpirits with his whole family.

19. Mrs. Greenwood, wife of Mr. Geo. G. of Hull, merchant.

20. Mr. Dalby, of Southwick, near Oundle. Returning from market the preceding evening, he fell from his horſe near Worthorp warren-wall, and dreadfully fractured his ſkull. He was immediately conveyed to the Coach and Horſes in St. Martin's, where chirurgical ſkill and the terrible operation of trepanning ſerved but to prolong his life till the next morning, when he expired, in his 48th year, leaving a wife and ſeven children.

22. At the lock-up-houſe of Mr. Swete, in the Pig-market at Plymouth, Mr. Furze, of that town. He was taken into cuſtody on the 20th, on a charge of having ſome of the King's naval ſtores in his poſſeſſion knowing them to have been ſtolen, and put in the lock-up-houſe, whence he was to have been ſent, on the 22d, to Exeter gaol, to take his trial at the aſſizes. He was called at 6 o'clock, and ſaid he would come down directly; but he had no ſooner uttered the words than he fell back on the bed and expired with a groan. His fellow-priſoner got up and alarmed the houſe; when, on examining the body, it was found that he had cut his throat with a razor, found near his bed, to the very vertebræ of the neck. Several ſurgeons were called, but it was too late to render him any aſſiſtance. He has left a wife with a large family. Verdict, Lunacy.

Aged 65, John Waterhouſe, eſq. of Wellhead, near Halifax.

23. Mr. J. Turner, ſen. merchant, of Gainſborough. He went into a druggiſt's ſhop there for a glaſs of peppermint-water, ſeated himſelf, and inſtantly expired, in his 60th year. He had retired from buſineſs, and built a neat manſion near the town, in which he had not reſided a year.

27. Mr. John Greenwood, of Colne. For ſeveral years he had lived in the open avowal of Atheiſm; but we are happy to hear that, in his laſt ſickneſs, he declared himſelf fully convinced of the horrors of it; and, a few days before his death, he ordered four elegant volumes on atheiſtical ſubjects to be brought to him, which he immediately committed to the flames, and died with every mark of a true penitent, profeſſing his firm belief in the Chriſtian religion and the being of a God.

28. Francis Wheatley, eſq. R. A.; an artiſt of talents that might have raiſed him to the higheſt diſtinction in the arts, either in the province of landſcape or portrait. From very early life, however, he had been ſubject to attacks of the gout, which, for a long time, diſabled him for a great part of the year, and which, for a conſiderable time before his death, had wholly deprived him of power to purſue his profeſſion. This infirmity, and the conſequences to which it expoſed him, prevented him from ſtudying Nature as a landſcape; and therefore he was obliged, too often, to have recourſe to the evaneſcent traces of memory. If his works in general are not diſtinguiſhed for vigour and expreſſion, they are recommended by taſte and elegance. He was not ſo correct, in his repreſentation of rural imagery as a favourite landſcape-painter of the preſent day; but he was not ſo vulgar in his conceptions, nor ſo gaudy in his execution, as other living artiſts, who have contrived to raiſe their talents into higher reputation. He has left an amiable widow and ſeven children. Indeed, the abilities and exemplary conduct of Mrs. W. have procured her the eſteem and regard of a very numerous acquaintance; among whom we ſincerely hope to hear that ſhe has found ſome zealous and ſome ſubſtantial friends.

July 2. In Southampton-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, Mrs. C. Bayley, widow of Mr. Cha. B. formerly of Peterborough.

At Uttoxeter, co. Stafford, aged 18, Mr. John Roe, ſon of the Rev. G. R. of Bentley, near Aſhborn, co. Derby.

At

At Kew, Mrs. Margaret Aylesworth.

Aged 72, Mr. Richard Hall, of Bourton-on-the-Water, co. Glouceſter, formerly of London bridge.

At Ayr, aged 24, Mr. Robert Ballantyne, preacher of the Burgher Seceders, only ſon of Mr. Alex. B. copperſmith, Edinburgh.

3. After a long illneſs, Mr. Paul Agutter, of Northampton.

At Warminſter, aged 85, Mrs. Wyche, widow of Mr. W. attorney there.

5. Miſs Ellis, daughter of the late Mr. James E. land ſurveyor, of Cold Harbour, Finchley, Middleſex, who died Oct. 29, 1800. Aged 51, Mr. Swift, gardener to Lord Scarſdale.

6. At his ſeat at Fen park, near Devizes, after a very long illneſs, James Sutton, eſq. brother-in-law to the preſent Chancellor of the Exchequer, and formerly, for many years, M. P. for the borough of Devizes.

Mrs. Mary Williams, wife of Mr. Rich. W. of the Strand.

7. In Upper Seymour-ſtreet, the infant daughter of Wm. Aſhby Lathum, eſq.

8. In her 26th year, Mrs. Palmer, wife of Wm. P. eſq. of Putney.

10. At Bruton, ſincerely lamented by a numerous family, aged 59, Mrs. Agnew, wife of Lieut. A.; a ſincere Chriſtian, an affectionate wife, and the tender mother of 14 children.

Thomas Stapling, a labourer, employed in a gravel-pit at Whiſſendine, co. Rutland. He was completely enveloped by the ſudden cloſing of the earth, and died ſhortly after his extrication.

11. At Hereford, aged 85, with chearful reſignation and perfect recollection, Mrs. Wathen, mother of Mr. James W. glover, of that city. For the laſt two years of her life ſhe was totally blind, and for the laſt two months helpleſs, but confined to her bed through gradual weakneſs only the laſt month. She had fulfilled the duties of a tender wife and affectionate mother, and lived 44 years, in the enjoyment of every domeſtic comfort, with a dutiful and attentive ſon, who, on the 16th, attended her remains to the family-vault in the Weſt end of the Biſhop's cloiſter, near the cathedral. Mrs. W. was one of many other inſtances of perſons being born and living in the ſame houſe in Hereford upwards of 80 years.

About 7 o'clock this evening, Benjamin Pritchard, many years head cook to the Duke of Marlborough, cut his throat with a claſp-knife, at his Grace's houſe in Pall Mall. He had left Sion-hill, where the family were, in the morning, pretending to have urgent buſineſs in town. On his arrival he converſed with the porter, and wiſhed to go to his own room, ſaying he was unwell. The porter accompanied him up ſtairs, and left him in his room; but, on his not returning, the porter went up again, and found the door locked. He then called ſome aſſiſtance, when they forced the door, and found the unfortunate man on his bed, his face downward, and his throat cut from ear to ear. He had been the beſt of characters for many years in the family, where his wife was alſo undercook; but, for the laſt two or three years, had ſhewn ſeveral ſymptoms of mental unhappineſs and derangement.

At Clifton, near Briſtol, aged 18, John Wadman, eſq. of Imber-houſe, near Warminſter. His death was occaſioned by the burſting of a blood-veſſel while hunting laſt September.

At Send-marſh, near Ripley, in Surrey, aged 39, the wife of Mr. Tho. Drewitt.

12. At Celigny, in Switzerland, Mons. Naville, chief magiſtrate of Geneva before the revolution, and brother-in-law to Mons. Galiffe, then treaſurer-general of the ſame ſtate. The grief which he felt at the ſubverſion of order in his country, and the ſubſequent loſs of its independence, though it could not abate his patriotiſm, ruined his health, and brought him to the grave in the 52d year of his age.

At Briſtol, in an advanced age, Samuel Munckley, eſq.

At his houſe near Bath, in his 41ſt year, William Barrington Viſcount Barrington, ſon of the late Gen. B. and nephew to the Biſhop of Durham. He ſucceeded his uncle, the ſecond viſcount, 1793.

At Bampton, in his 79th year, the Rev. W. Hawkins, M. A. vicar of Whitchurch Canonicorum, Dorſet, formerly of Pembroke college, and profeſſor of poetry in Oxford univerſity.

In his 26th year, Mr. Barton, ſon-in-law to the Archdeacon of Wells, ſurgeon and apothecary, of Chippenham. Removing, with his family, from that town to Upton, on the 10th, he fell from his horſe near Duntz farm, and received a violent concuſſion of the brain. He was immediately conveyed to farmer Maſkelyn's in a ſtate of inſenſibility, where he languiſhed two days, and then expired.

At his houſe at Lochley's, near Welwyn, Herts, Thomas Le Blanc, eſq.

Aged 63, Mr. John Davidſon, eldeſt ſon of the late Mr. Jabez D. formerly a draper at Newmarket.

Mr. John Criſp, maſter of the Star inn at Lynn.

Mr. Edward Connell, of the Royal Amphitheatre, Weſtminſter bridge.

At her apartments in King-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Mrs. Gibbons, relict of Thomas G. eſq. of the Treaſury.

At Shadwell, aged 95, an Italian beggar, of the name of Fiſher, who never was known to have an hour's illneſs previous to his laſt ſickneſs. He had had 13 wives, but no iſſue by any of them. The laſt, who is living, is a middle-aged woman, and

and inconſolable for his loſs, becauſe, as our correſpondent adds, in his avocations of ſweeping the ſtreets and begging, he acquired much money.

13. At Northampton, Mrs. Hughes, relict of the late Rev. Wm. H. vicar of All Saints, in that town.

In St. Bartholomew's yard, Exeter, Mrs. Sweetland, an elderly lady.

Found dead in bed, Mr. Henry Guy, a young man, who came in the Mercury coach to the Black Swan inn at York, on his way to Newcaſtle. He had been ſome time in a deep decline.

14 Aged 74, William Vivian, M.D. Regius profeſſor of phyſick in the univerſity of Oxford, to which place he was appointed in 1772, and formerly fellow of Corpus Chriſti college. He is ſucceded by Sir Chriſtopher Pegge, knt.

At Hull, aged 68, Mrs. Dorothea Sutton.

16. Thrown from a jaunting car, near Derry, in Ireland, and killed on the ſpot, Mrs. Armſtrong, wife of Capt. A. of the Fermanagh militia.

After two days illneſs, Mr. Wrather, of Charing croſs, woollen-draper, in which buſineſs he ſucceeded his younger brother, the late Richard Rycroft W. who died, unmarried, a few months ago. He was formerly a wholeſale linen-draper in London, and has left a ſon and two daughters.

17. Mrs. Anderſon, mother of the Rev. Mr. A. of Leiceſter.

As Capt. Andrew Chriſtie, of the royal navy, Capt. Bruce Mitchell, of the Marquis Wellesley Eaſt Indiaman, Mr. Anderſon, chief mate, and Mr. John Bruce, ſurgeon, of the above ſhip, were returning to ſhore from the ſhip, then lying at Deptford, the wherry got athwart the hawſer of a lighter, and immediately upſet, by which unfortunate accident Capt. Chriſtie and Mr. John Bruce were drowned.

18. At Kenſington, in his 67th year, Walter Hunt, eſq.

19. Mr. Francklyn, farmer, of Drinkſtone. Returning home from church in the afternoon, he fell down in a fit, and expired in a ſhort time.

At Sherwood-hall, near Mansfield, co. Nottingham, in his 84th year, J. Kellett, eſq. many years lieutenant-colonel of the royal regiment of Horſe guards blue.

Hon. and Rev. Philip Howard, rector of Handſworth, in Yorkſhire, and brother to the Earl of Suffolk. The living is in the gift of the Duke of Norfolk.

In Ducheſs ſtreet, Portland-place, the widow of Col. Bagſhaw.

20. At his houſe at Theobalds, Herts, of a third ſtroke of apoplexy, aged 53, Sir George-William Preſcot, bart. ſecond ſon of the late George P. eſq. who died April 21, 1790. He married, April 23, 1774, the eldeſt daughter of the late Beeſton Long, eſq. by whom he had iſſue two ſons, George Beeſton, his ſucceſſor, and William Willoughby, and one daughter. He was interred on the 29th, in the family-vault in Cheſhunt churchyard, with military honours, the troop of volunteer cavalry, which he had firſt raiſed, attending the funeral, and the field-pieces firing when the corpſe was depoſited.

Aged 62, Mr. Cave, an alderman of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Chatham, in his 72d year, John Mawby, eſq late major of the 18th foot.

At Burley park, in the New Foreſt, Jas. Mowbray, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Southampton. His remains were interred at Ringwood on the 27th, the funeral being attended by moſt of the principal gentlemen of the neighbourhood, all appearing anxious to pay the laſt tribute of reſpect to the memory of ſo worthy and excellent a character.

Very ſuddenly, while dreſſing in the morning, ſuppoſed from the breaking of a blood veſſel, attended with a fit of apoplexy, deeply lamented by all who knew her, Barbara the wife of Wm. Payne, eſq. of Frickley, near Doncaſter, and youngeſt daughter of the late John Arthington, eſq. of Leeds, founder of the Old Bank at that place. She was in the 43d year of her age, and 9th month of pregnancy of her 14th child, and has left an affectionate and diſconſolate huſband, with ſix ſons and four daughters, to lament their irreparable loſs.

21. Aged 75, Mrs. Sellon, at Pinner-hill farm, purchaſed for her by her late huſband, curate of Clerkenwell, who died July 18, 1790 (LX. 673).

22. At his lodgings in London, aged about 70, Thomas Fowler, M.D. of York, formerly phyſician of the Stafford infirmary. He was a graduate of the univerſity of Edinburgh, and publiſhed ſome valuable works on the medicinal effects of tobacco and arſenic.

Rev. David Meyrick, rector of Lutterworth, and in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Leiceſter.

After a lingering illneſs, the Rev. Thomas Picard, vicar of St. Martin's, Coney-ſtreet, York, and one of the vicars-choral of that cathedral.

Aged 49, John Garnham, eſq. of Aſh-field-lodge, Suffolk, one of the principal burgeſſes of Thetford.

23. Aged 77, Mr. G. Miran, of Newthorp, formerly of Nottingham.

A ſon of Mr. Palethorp, gardener, at Newark, about 14 years of age, took an opportunity, in the abſence of his friends, to hang himſelf on a cherry-tree in his father's garden.

At his houſe in Bath, Harry Daniel Mander, eſq.

At Edinburgh, Lieut.-gen. Alexander Campbell, of Glendaruel.

24. At his houſe in Hatton-ſtreet, aged

85, Joſeph Warner, eſq. F.R.S. formerly ſurgeon of Guy's hoſpital, and of great eminence in his profeſſion. He was the author of "An Account of the Operation of the Empyema ſucceſsfully performed," in Phil. Tranſ 1751, N° LXVI.; Two ſingular caſes of diſeaſed knee-joints ſucceſsfully treated, ibid. 1756; Experiments concerning the uſe of Agaric in ſtopping hæmorrhages, ibid. vol. XLVIII.; Remarkable caſe of aneuriſm in the principal artery of the thigh, ibid. vol. L. part I.; "Caſes in Surgery, with Remarks, 1754," 8vo, ſecond edit. 1760 (ſee our vol. XXIV. p. 389); "Account of the Teſticles, their common Covering and Coats, 1774," 8vo (XLIV. 181); "Deſcription of the Human Eye and its adjacent Parts, together with their principal Diſeaſes, and the Methods of relieving them, 1774," 8vo.

In Belvedere, aged 72, Wm. Oliver, eſq.

Mrs. Clarke, wife of John C. eſq. of Bullwick, co. Northampton.

At Oakingham, Bucks, aged 83, Mr. Thomas Willmot, many years an apothecary in that town.

25. At Sleaford, co Lincoln, of a conſumption, aged 15, Miſs Maria Weſt, dau. of Mrs. W. widow of the Rev. William W. late curate of Wadenhoe, co. Northampt.

Lieut.-col. J. S. Brown, of the Leiceſterſhire militia. Returning from London to join his regiment at Yaxley barracks, he was found dead in the coach at Biggleſwade.

Mr. Wilſon, of the King's Head inn at Beverley, co. York.

At his manſion on Blackheath, Kent, after a month's indiſpoſition, aged 72, William Legge, Earl of Dartmouth, Viſcount Lewiſham, high Steward of the Univerſity of Oxford, a governor of the Charter-houſe, preſident of the Lock hoſpital and London diſpenſary, a vice preſident of the Foundling and Lying-in hoſpitals, recorder of Lichfield, LL. D. and F.R.S. He ſucceeded his father, the firſt Earl, in 1750; was ſworn of the privy-council 1765; and, in Auguſt that year, appointed firſt commiſſioner of trade and plantations, which he reſigned in 1766; in 1772 was appointed ſecretary of ſtate for the colonies; and, in 1775, keeper of the privy-ſeal. He married, 1755, Frances-Catherine, only daughter and heireſs of Sir Charles Gunter Nicholl, K. B. and by her had eight ſons and one daughter: 1. George Viſcount Lewiſham; William, died 1785; Charles Gunter, dead; Heneage, dead; Henry, dead; Arthur, a captain in the navy; Edward, a barriſter at law; Auguſtus, rector of Lewiſham; and Charlotte, married to Charles Duncombe, eſq. He is ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, Lord Viſcount Lewiſham (lately created Baron of Dartmouth), miniſter for India affairs. The family eſtate is ſaid to be about 14,000l. a year.

26. Suddenly, Mr. John Lawrie, formerly a writer in Edinburgh, and many years the friend and confident of Dr. Johnſon and his biographer, J. Boſwell, eſq.

On Lambeth terrace, —— Price, eſq. formerly of the city of London.

27. At Vienna, aged 46, the Archduke Maximilian, Elector of Cologne. Being much reſpected, he had conſiderable influence at the Court of Vienna, and was adverſe to the party of Thugut. He was uncle to the preſent Emperor of Germany, and brother to the two laſt, and to the late Queen of France. His court was once ſplendid by the number of the aſſemblage of French emigrant princes and nobles; but his ſtates were early overrun and ravaged, ſo that they will never recover the loſs. Perhaps his death may facilitate the ſecularization of the empire, to which his influence was a great impediment. He was prodigiouſly fat, weighing not leſs than 4 cwt. On the 29th his remains were interred in the burial-place of the Imperial Family. His perſonal property is bequeathed to his nephew, Prince Maximilian-Joſeph, now 19 years of age, and third ſon of the Grand Duke of Tuſcany. It amounts to 10 or 12 millions of florins. The Archduke Charles has a conſiderable legacy, and ſucceeds to the grand-maſterſhip of the Teutonic order. The biſhoprick of Munſter goes, it is ſaid, as an indemnity to the King of Pruſſia; the electorate of Cologne was alſo to make part of the indemnities. It is already mentioned that Prince Ferdinand, ſon to the Archduke Ferdinand, and a major-general in the army, will probably be nominated coadjutor to the Archduke Charles, whoſe health is bad, in the maſterſhip of the Teutonic order.

In Upper Phillimore-place, Kenſington, Thomas Finimore Saunders, eſq. formerly of Exeter.

28. Much reſpected, Mr. Geo. Naime, of Bucklerſbury.

In King's-road, near Bedford-row, Mr. John Gotham, an eminent ſurveyor and builder, who lived in habits of the ſtricteſt œconomy, though reputed to be worth upwards of 200,000l.

At Bath, the wife of Ralph Bigland, eſq. Richmond Herald.

At Marlow, Bucks, aged 32, the Rev. Thomas Langley, M. A. rector of Whilton, co. Northampton, in which he ſucceeded Mr. George Selwyn, who died Aug. 3, 1800. He was author of "The Hiſtory and Antiquities of the Hundred of Deſborough and Deanry of Wycombe, in Buckinghamſhire, 1797," 4to; and was preparing to publiſh other hundreds. He publiſhed alſo, in 1800, "A ſerious Appeal to the Head and Heart of every unbiaſſed Chriſtian."

At Box, near Bath, in her 74th year, the widow of Mr. George Muſſins.

In

In her 80th year, Mrs. Fremeaulx, relict of James F. eſq. of Kingſthorpe, near Northampton.

The remains of Sir John Colleton, bart. late commander of the Swift cutter, on the Guernſey ſtation, who died at the age of 26, were this day interred at Weymouth, carried to the grave by ſix ſeamen, and the pall ſupported by ſix naval officers. Dying without iſſue, the title, which was given as a reward for the eminent and ſignal ſervices of that antient and loyal family to Kings Charles I. and II. deſcends to James Naſſau Colleton, eſq. late of the Secretary of State's office.

At Chiſwick, in his 43th year, Mr. James Maſters. The laſt year of his life he was afflicted with an inward diſorder for which no remedy could be found; about the time of its commencement he ſucceeded to the bulk of the fortune of his uncle, the late Robert Hawley, eſq. of Chiſwick, who died July 27, 1800. The moſt ſingular circumſtance attending the latter part of the life of Mr. M. was, that he had a pre-ſentiment of his own diſſolution, and actually kept an account of the months, weeks, and days, which he credulouſly imagined he had to live; ſaying, he ſhould take his departure on that day twelve-months on which his uncle died. He, however, ſurvived 24 hours longer than he predicted.

Killed on board the Hannibal, in the bay of Algeziras, in his 20th year, James Davis Williams, firſt lieutenant of marines, ſon of the Rev. D. Williams of Romſey, Hants. The account of the death of this young and lamented officer is thus given in a letter from the ſurgeon of the Hannibal to his afflicted father: "Capt. Ferris and myſelf feelingly condole with you on the preſent occaſion; yet it may be ſome conſolation to you, that he died like a hero. He was the firſt who was wounded upon the poop; and the ſame ſhot killed the captain's clerk, knocked Capt. Ferris down, and killed ſix marines. Your ſon's right leg was entirely ſmaſhed to pieces, and the left very much ſhattered, beſides being otherwiſe very much bruiſed. I amputated his right leg, and otherwiſe dreſſed and took every poſſible care of him till the action was over, which laſted five hours; after which, the ſhip caught fire in three different places in the cockpit; and I ſincerely wiſh I could throw a veil over the dreadful cataſtrophe which then followed, as the French and Spaniſh ſoldiers and ſailors, in extinguiſhing the fire, trod dread numbers of the wounded to death. Your ſon, however, ſurvived, and, late in the evening, I got him ſent to the hoſpital at Algeziras; but, from the loſs of blood, the very dreadful contuſions, &c. he was quite exhauſted, and died the next day. He bore his misfortunes with the greateſt courage; and often declared that he did not regard his own wounds, or even death, provided we were but ſucceſsful. None of us ſaved any of our cloaths in the general and dreadful confuſion; and, although I ſent him to the hoſpital in a cat and mattraſs, yet they had taken every thing from him next day. He was buried with decency."

29. At Grampound, aged 64, Mrs. Sarah Moore, widow, mother of the Rev. George M. of that place.

At his apartments in the Admiralty, Mr. Thomas Sandford.

At Dorrington, near Shrewſbury, Benjamin Pryce, eſq. of Bath, formerly of the Cloſe, Saliſbury.

Mr. Simpſon, father of the Meſſieurs Simpſons, grocers, Broad-ſtreet, Bath.

At the Society's ſchool for the orphan clergy, Gildart Septimus Fawcett, youngeſt ſon of Mrs. F. of Devonſhire-h. Kenſington.

In the Minſter yard, Peterborough, Mrs. Strong, a widow lady.

In his 56th year, the Rev. Thomas King, D. D. chancellor of Lincoln cathedral, and rector of Bladon cum Woodſtock, Oxon. He was of Chriſt Church; M. A. 1772; B. D. 1783; D. D. 1785.

30. A perſon of the name of Cliffe, ſurveying the works of the canal (on which he was employed) at Wollaton lock, near Nottingham, unfortunately fell into that part of it which contains at leaſt two fathoms water, and never roſe more, leaving a wife and three ſmall children.

Mrs. Finch, of King-ſtr. Covent-garden.

Miſs Mary-Anne Forbes Barnes, youngeſt daughter of John B. eſq. of Walthamſtow.

The wife of Capt. Edgell, of the Somerſetſhire militia.

The wife of the Rev. Charles Egerton, daughter of the late James Leake, eſq. alderman of Bath.

At his houſe at Worlington, Suffolk, in his 76th year, the Right Hon. Sir Grey Cooper, bart. of Gogar, in Scotland, one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy-council, and in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Suffolk. His death was very ſudden. About half after 5 in the morning he rang his bell violently for his valet, whom he deſired to ſaddle a horſe, and ride over to the village, about a mile diſtant, for the doctor; the man ſet off immediately, and returned with the apothecary in leſs than half an hour, but he arrived too late, Sir G. had breathed his laſt. The meſſenger ſent to acquaint his ſecond ſon, a colonel in the guards, met him coming to ſpend a few days with his father. His eldeſt ſon, a clergyman, at the time in Wales, ſucceeds to the family-eſtate of near 9000l. a year.—After paſſing through the courſe of general education which is uſual for

for an Engliſh gentlemen, he entered the Temple, ſtudied the common law, and was, in due time, called to the bar. In 1765 he diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a zealous votary of the political principles of the Rockingham party. When that party came into adminiſtration they were arraigned as the creatures of the Earl of Bute, in a pamphlet, the compoſition of Mr. Lloyd, the private ſecretary of the Right Hon. George Grenville, who was the head of the miniſtry they ſucceeded. In anſwer to that pamphlet Sir Grey (then Mr.) Cooper publiſhed "A Pair of Spectacles for Short-ſighted Politicians," of which the miniſter and the publick approved. He ſoon after wrote another tract in their defence, which appeared under the title of "The Merits of the New Adminiſtration truly ſtated." It was eſteemed ſtill more able, and not leſs ſeaſonable, than the former. On account chiefly of theſe ſervices, he was then appointed ſecretary to the Treaſury. Relinquiſhing, for this office, the practice of the law, he obtained, at the ſame time, the grant of a penſion for life, to commence from the time when he ſhould retire by diſmiſſal or reſignation, from an office which, from its nature, he could not expect to hold permanently. He did not retire with the Miniſters to whom he owed his riſe. The Duke of Grafton ſucceeded; and Sir Grey Cooper remained in the Treaſury. To Lord North, after the Duke of Grafton's reſignation, his ſervices were ſtill acceptable; nor were his political connexions and principles of a nature to urge him to abandon his office. He continued to perform the ſame duties till the fatal diſſolution of Lord North's Adminiſtration in 1782. He was an able ſpeaker in parliament, as well as diligent, faithful, and expert, in the diſcharge of his functions at the Treaſury. On his retreat from publick life, he entered on the enjoyment of his ſtipulated penſion; and has ever ſince lived in quiet domeſtic retirement. Sir Grey's talents were conſiderable; and even the warmeſt of his political adverſaries have not branded his character with any charge of moral diſhonour. He was author of the beautiful lines in our vol. LXIV. p. 861.

At Canterbury, ſuddenly, in his 77th year, Mr. Richard Mapletoft, formerly an apothecary at Chertſey, Surrey.

31. At Farnham Royal, near Windſor, in his 43d year, John Williamſon, eſq. As a writer, his talents were of a ſuperior claſs, and many of his productions, particularly the "Advice to Officers of the Britiſh Army," were attributed to perſons of much greater celebrity.

In Queen Anne-ſtreet Eaſt, the relict of John Merry, eſq. of Micklefield, Herts.

In Bedford-ſtreet, Covent-garden, Mrs. Ward, relict of William W. eſq. of Nuny-Kirk, Northumberland.

Mr. Britton, a reſpectable tradeſman in North Audley-ſtreet. Returning to town the preceding evening, his horſe took fright at Kenſington gravel-pits, and threw him from the chaiſe, whereby he was ſo much bruiſed as to occaſion his death the next morning

At Chelſea, George Peſcod, eſq.

Lately, in the Eaſt Indies, the eldeſt ſon of Dr. Dally, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Jamaica, in his 23d year, Mr. Richard Lake, jun.

On-board the Ambuſcade frigate, on his paſſage to Jamaica, Lieut.-col. Mungo Noble, of the 67th foot.

At Jamaica, Capt. Thomas Smith, of the ſhip Trelawney.

At the ſame place, Mr. S. Whalley Linwood, ſecond ſon of Mrs. L. of Leiceſter.

At Charles-town, in America, of the yellow fever, in his 22d year, Mr. Miles Dodſon, ſon of Capt. Tho. D. of Park-lane.

At Sierra Leone, of an inflammatory fever, terminating in a pleuriſy, Mr. Thomas Cooper, one of the Aldermen of Freetown. Since the commencement of that colony no one has died ſo generally lamented, ſo univerſal a mourning was never witneſſed. It ſeemed as if the Nova Scotians were conſcious of having loſt the man who raiſed them, by the dignity of his mind, to a level with Europeans, and whom they were fond to acknowledge (when, alas! it was too late) as their faithful adviſer and affectionate friend. His remains were followed to the grave by, and his memory embalmed with the tears of, perſons of all deſcriptions. Mr. C's hair and complexion proved him to be of genuine African deſcent. His countenance was a ſtrong recommendation in his favour, being open, reſolute, and intelligent, and it invited confidence and eſteem at firſt ſight. His uſefulneſs and fidelity in the ſeveral ſtations which he filled, both civil and commercial, are well known, and can ſcarcely be appreciated too highly. His ſkill and diligence as a planter are obvious to the eye of every beholder, by the flouriſhing ſtate of his plantation, which with only occaſional leiſure he ſet on foot, and was yearly improving, principally with a view to excite emulation, and give encouragement to his fellow-coloniſts in their arduous work of converting the wilderneſs into a fruitful field. This was Mr. C's favourite mode of life, to which he had deſtined the ſavings of his induſtry, whenever he could be ſpared from the concerns of the Company, to whom from perſonal obligation and congeniality of principle he was unalterably attached. In the various duties of civil life as a magiſtrate and citizen, Mr. C. was diſtinguiſhed by his zeal and public ſpirit. His worth in private life is fully evinced by the unaffected grief of his relatives, who, with his widow and

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the publick at large, mourn the loss of their benefactor, counsellor, and friend.

At Elsineur, in Denmark, Mr. Christian Mehren, merchant there.

At Carlisle, Mr. Lowthian, coach-maker.

In his 10th year, William Other, fifth son of the late Lord Calthorpe.

At Brockworth, near Gloucester, the Rev. John Chester, vicar of that place,

In the High-street, Portsmouth, Mr. Jn. Lake, a very wealthy butcher at Ryde. He was returning from the funeral of his brother, who had left him a very considerable increase of fortune, and riding down the hill into Old Ryde, he fell from his horse, and was never perceived to breathe more. In his pockets were found 1044l. 3s. 7d.¼

Suddenly, sincerely regretted, Humphry Lyttelton, esq. deputy town-clerk of Worcester, a most respectable solicitor, and one of the coroners for that city and county; a man of the most unblemished reputation and integrity. To a sound understanding was added the best of hearts; and he was endued with that necessary quality, Perception. He was an ornament to his profession; beloved and esteemed by all ranks, but by none more than those brethren with whom he practised. Ever ready to communicate, his advice was eagerly sought, and from all parts disputes were referred to him. Here his integrity and abilities eminently shone forth; and such was the equity of his decisions, that few if any departed dissatisfied with them. It was his province to preside as judge in the Court of Pleas, in that antient and loyal city; a task of no inconsiderable difficulty. Indeed, the whole civil and criminal department of the city was under his eye; and the corporation as well as the publick have sustained an irreparable loss; none know it better than the noble families of Somers, Plymouth, and Sandys, for whom he was concerned. The Lyttletons took their name from a village so called situated in the upper division of Blackenhurst hundred, in the county of Worcester. In Domesday we read, "the church of Evesham holds Lytteltune." The Lyttletons resided at Coustedon, in Upton Snodsbury, before they came to Frankley, which they got in marriage with Emma, daughter and heir of Simon de Frankley, in the reign of Henry III.

Rev. Neville Wells, master of the hospital at Farly, and rector of Grinstead, Wilts. He was of Exeter coll. Oxf.; M. A. 1747.

Mr. Jn. Neale, of Wootton Rivers, Wilts.

At Oakhampton, aged 79, Mr. Henry Luxmoore, surgeon.

The wife of the Rev. W. Grant, of Stoke Canon, near Exeter.

At Ross, co. Hereford, the wife of the Rev. Francis Lermoult.

The wife of the Rev. Mr. Whittick, of Somerton, co. Somerset.

At Warminster, the relict of Thomas Smith, esq. of Heytesbury.

The wife of Mr. Turner, master of the mathematical academy Gandy-lane, Exeter.

In London, aged 84, Mr. Barber, who lately kept the hot-houses on Peter-hill, near Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Aged 93, Mr. Sarjent, formerly a silversmith in Fleet-street.

Mrs. Payne, baker, of Peter-street, Westminster. She was a very singular character; her cloathing was in general truly eccentric; her outside habit chiefly consisted of a blanket made in the shape of a morning-gown. She was extremely saving in her diet, almost subsisting on the raspings of her customers' loaves; yet, notwithstanding, she was very charitable to the poor. She persisted in sitting in her shop to the last moment of her existence, and expired under her counter, aged 88.

By shooting herself, Miss Hompesch, daughter of Gen. H. From the testimony of a femal servant of Mrs. Richardson, at whose house the General and his daughter resided, in Batterseа-fields, it appeared that the deceased was for some time in a desponding way, the cause of which she would not communicate to any one; that, on the day previous to the melancholy catastrophe, she wrote two letters, one to her father, and the other to a friend in Germany. These letters were found on a table in the apartment where the rash act was committed. In the letter to her father she begged, as her dying request, that her heart might be sent to her dear friend in Germany. Several professional gentlemen attended on the jury when the head was opened, and likewise the body, from whence the heart was taken out by the express desire of the General, to be sent according to the tenor of the deceased's letter. The body was conveyed to Newington church-yard for interment, attended by one mourning coach. The deceased was a natural daughter, an only child, beautiful in her person and amiable in her manners. Excessive sensibility to a circumstance of a domestic nature, is the cause assigned for her melancholy fate.

August 1. In Walbrook, Mr. Peter Bureau, late of Clement's-lane, merchant.

Mrs. Browne, wife of James B. esq. of Bridge street, Black-friers.

In Kennington-road, Surrey, the wife of W Haynes, esq. late of Lisbon terrace, Bath.

Near King's Norton, whither he went for the recovery of his health, Jn. Stuart, esq. late an officer in the Warwickshire militia.

In her 18th year, Miss Mary Bigsby, dau. of the late Rev. Jeremiah B. of Nottingham.

In his 75th year, Samuel Blount, esq. of Southampton, formerly a supercargo in the service of the E. India Company at China.

2. Mr. Jenkin Wyrhale, only son of Geo. W. esq. of Bucknor-court, co. Gloucester.

At

At Reading, Berks, Mr. Joſeph Warry, boot and ſhoe-maker.

3 Mr. W. Lee, of Knottingley, co. York, many years a local Methodiſt preacher.

Miſs Jane Billam, ſecond daughter of Jn. Billam, M. D. of Cotefſue park, co. York, and late of Leeds.

After a few days illneſs, the Rev. Edward Hughes, rector of Shennington, co. Glouceſter, in the gift of the Univerſity of Oxford, for the Earl of Lichfield, and vicar of Radway and Ratley, co. Warwick, in the gift of the Crown. He was of Jeſus college, Oxford; M. A. 1762.

4. At Dulwich, Surrey, George Giles, eſq. wine and brandy merchant in Thames-ſtreet, late aſſociate of the Norfolk circuit.

Mr. Rich. Caſtleman, timber-merchant and auctioneer, of Lymington. Returning, in the evening of July 30, from Lyndhurſt, where he had been attending the ſale of foreſt-timber, he alighted at the Roſe and Crown at Brockenhurſt, but, on re-mounting, his horſe, being rather reſtive, fell back with him, and bruiſed him in ſuch a manner that he languiſhed till this morning, and then expired, leaving a wife and three infant children.

At Hendon-houſe, Mrs. Cornwall, relict of John C. eſq.

Mr. John Garford, of the oil mills at Poplar, Eſſex.

5. Aged 47, Robert Rowley, eſq. of Friday-ſtreet, Cheapſide.

At her ſon's houſe in Holywell, co. Oxford, aged 87, the widow of Mr. Meyſey, apothecary, of Oxford.

At Liverpool, in his 42d year, Mr. John-George Langguth, merchant.

At Captain Xurrenes's, in Beſt-place, Mrs. Serra, mother of Mrs. X.

Mrs. Waldron, wife of Thomas W. eſq. of Fieldhouſe, co. Stafford.

Wm. Mayo, eſq. of Northampton.

6. At Boſton, co. Lincoln, aged 58, William Robinſon, gent. one of the aldermen of that corporation.

Aged 56, Mr. J. Smith, formerly an eminent painter at Newark, Notts.

At Bath, the wife of John Butler, eſq. of Caerleon, co. Monmouth.

In her 68th year, the relict of Mr. Rob. Duncanſon, of York, book-binder.

At his Lordſhip's houſe in Dublin, Robert Cunninghame, Lord Roſſmore, a lord of the privy-council in Ireland. He left the Caſtle the preceding night at 11 o'clock, at which time he betrayed no ſymptoms of ſo ſudden a diſſolution. His Lordſhip was deſcended from a branch of the noble family of the Cunninghams Earls of Glencairne, and entered into the army very young. At the period of his deceaſe he was one of the oldeſt generals in the army, and held the ſinecure office of governor of Kinſale fort. He married, in 1754, Elizabeth Murray, ſiſter of the Counteſs of Clermont, and ſecond daughter of Colonel Murray, by Mary Lady Blayney [relict of Cadwallader ſeventh Lord Blayney, and daughter and ſole heireſs of Sir Alexander Cairnes, bart.]; but leaving no iſſue by her ladyſhip, the barony devolves, according to the limitation of the patent, to his nephew, the preſent Lord Roſſmore. His Lordſhip's ſeats of Roſſmore park and Mount Kennedy go with the title; at the latter manſion is the celebrated arbutus tree, which is thus deſcribed by a late touriſt*: "I paid my reſpects to the largeſt and oldeſt arbutus tree, not only in Ireland, but even ſuperior to any in the mountains of Nice and Provence; it is to be ſeen in the charming garden of Mount Kennedy; the trunk of the tree is at leaſt 3 feet in diameter; the wind and age have inclined it to one ſide, and in this ſituation it has taken root, and thrown out branches of an extraordinary ſize, ſo that this tree alone forms a wood of arbutus trees."

7. After a lingering illneſs, aged 13, Jas. Champney, 3d ſon of Mr. C. ſurgeon, York.

At Heavitree, Devon, aged 21, Mr. Jas. Hamilton, ſon of Wm. H. eſq. of Blackheath.

At Mitcham, Surrey, in his 71ſt year, after a few weeks illneſs, John Bond, eſq. a banker, of London.

Aged 74, William Bowles, eſq. of Abingdon, Berks.

At Charlton-houſe, near Sunbury, Middleſex, the widow of Richard Tayler, eſq. daughter of the late Mr. Wood, of Littleton, formerly M. P. for Middleſex.

Robert Martin, eſq. of Beſthorpe, near Newark, Notts.

At Stanton, near Derby, of a conſumption, aged 19, Mr. George Greaves, eldeſt ſon of the Rev George G. and an undergraduate of St. John's, Cambridge.

At Caſtletown, co. Weſtmeath, Ireland, Michael Sheridan, eſq. M. D.

8. At Exeter, Wenman Nutt, eſq. formerly a captain in the army.

At Thames bank, near Great Marlow, after a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Winford, daughter and heireſs of the late Tho. W. eſq. of Glaſhampton, co. Worceſter.

In Southampton-row, Bloomſbury, Joſhua Wilſon, eſq. of Mount Proſpect, co. Kildare, Ireland, and one of the people called Quakers.

At his apartments in St. Mildred's, Canterbury, by ſhooting himſelf, Serjeant-major Stanley, of the 1ſt or royal dragoons.

At Blandford, Dorſet, aged 87, the Rev. John Baſket, near 60 years rector of Dunſby, co. Lincoln, in the gift of the governors of the Charter-houſe. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1735; M. A. 1738.

* Latocnayés (a French emigrant), Rambles in Ireland, 1798, patronized by Lord Camden.

10. At Clapham, John Shrimpton, eſq.

Aged 25, James-Edward Lewis, eſq. a lieutenant in the royal navy, and eldeſt ſon of James L. eſq. of Powis-place.

In Cheyne-walk, Chelſea, aged 74, Mrs. Mary Vandereſch.

Mr. George Gregory, ſtone-manufacturer, of Prince's-ſtreet, Lambeth. Coming on ſhore from one of the Margate hoys, in paſſing over the third or fourth veſſel to reach the ſtairs, and it being very dark, he unfortunately ſtruck his foot againſt a ring-bolt, which threw him between the wharf and the veſſel into the river; and, though he was ſhortly after got out, and treated with the greateſt humanity by the captain of a Hull trader, he had received ſo violent a contuſion on his head by the fall as cauſed his death in a few hours.

At Liverpool, in his 52d year, Mr. Wild, upwards of 20 years prompter of Covent-garden theatre. He was a well-informed man independent of his dramatic knowledge, which was rather extenſive. As a prompter he was aſſiduous, diligent, and impartial, never improperly abſent from his poſt, and equally attentive to the higheſt and loweſt performer. In the earlier part of his life he tried the profeſſion of an actor; but not being able to execute his own conceptions of theatrical merit, he renounced the ſock and buſkin, and was content to aſſiſt others in a purſuit for which he did not deem himſelf ſufficiently qualified, though Nature had given him a good perſon and a ſolid underſtanding. Some years ago he was thrown out of a chaiſe, and had the misfortune to break one of his legs, which obliged him to walk lame ever afterwards. He has left a wife and ſeveral children, on whom he has beſtowed his property with equal juſtice. Mr. W. had often expreſſed a deſire of cloſing his days at Liverpool, and had choſen a ſpot of ground in which he wiſhed to be buried. The place, we underſtand, was in the church-yard in which Palmer, the late excellent actor of Drury-lane theatre, was interred. It is ſomewhat ſingular that his wiſhes in this reſpect ſhould have been gratified; his remains were depoſited in the ſelected ſpot, and the ceremony was attended by a great number of the theatrical corps, as well as by many private friends, whom his ſocial, intelligent, and manly qualities had attached. He is ſucceeded in his profeſſion by Mr. Glaſſington, who has been ſome time prompter at the Bath and Briſtol theatres.

11. In his 66th year, the Rev. Richard Vincent, rector of Stoke-D'Aubernon, and in the commiſſion of the peace for Surrey.

12. At Finedon, co. Northampton, Mr. Wm. Stanton, formerly of the Bell inn at Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Mr. Francis Holland, of Market Deeping, one of the coroners for co. Lincoln.

Mr. Bowker, attorney, and coroner for the ſoke of Peterborough.

At Loughborough, co. Leiceſter, in his 75th year, Mr. Robert Wykes, of the Anchor inn, which he had kept with probity upwards of 30 years.

13. Mr. Francis Vincent, farmer, of Orſton, near Bingham.

At his lodgings in Leeds, Benjamin Lumley, eſq. of Stockton, banker.

At Elton caſtle, co. Aberdeen, in his 80th year, George Gordon, third Earl of Aberdeen. He ſucceeded his father 1745. He married Catherine, daughter of Mr. Oſwald Hanſon, of Wakefield, co. York, by whom he had two ſons, George, married, 1782, to Miſs Baird, and died, leaving a ſon, who ſucceeds his grandfather; his other ſon was William; and four daughters, Catherine, Anne, Suſan, and Mary.

14. At his houſe in Berners-ſtreet, Richard Fairfield, eſq.

At Charing-croſs, Mr. Maddiſon, lottery-office-keeper.

In his 20th year, by a fall from his horſe, James Ibbetſon, eſq. third ſon of the late Sir James I. of Denton park.

At Chew-Magna, near Bath, Mr. Leman, father of the Meſſrs. L. of Briſtol.

Mr. Thomas Aſkey, ſen. of Handſworth, near Birmingham.

Aged 76, Mr. David Thompſon, of the Soho manufactory, Birmingham.

15. At Weſt Ham, Eſſex, Chriſtopher Barton Metcalf, eſq.

The wife of John Elmſlie, eſq. of Berners-ſtreet, who, on the 4th inſtant, was delivered of her 21ſt child.

At Market-Harborough, co. Leiceſter, in his 85th year, much reſpected, John Hands, gent.

16. At his father's houſe, aged 22, Mr. Robert Burton, of Worceſter college, Oxford, third ſon of the Rev. Dr. B. canon of Chriſt Church.

Mrs. Daffron, of Trayford-hall, near Stitchford, co. Warwick.

17. At Huntingdon, aged 69, the Rev. George Coulton, M. A. vicar of Ab-Kettleby, co. Leiceſter, to which he was inducted in March, 1758 (and of which he had afterwards the patronage, which he ſold to the Rev. A. Bingham, vicar of Calvaton, Notts); and to the perpetual curacy of Kirby-Beler in 1766, which he held till his death.

The wife of Mr. Whitaker, of Broad-court, Long Acre, ſolicitor.

18. Aged 60, Mr. Robert Low, ironmonger, of Lincoln, a member of the common council of that city, and who had ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1775.

At Margate, whither he went for the recovery of his long-loſt health, while conveying on ſhore in a ſedan chair, George White, eſq. late of Rolls building, Fetter-la.

At his brother's, in Gerard-ſtreet, Mr. Robert

Robert Chriſtie, ſurgeon of his Majeſty's ſhip l'Unité.

19. At his apartments in the Queen's mews, Windſor, Mr. George Harpin, many years body-coachman to her Majeſty.

At Peterſham, Surrey, in his 15th year, Charles Thomas Vaughan Blunt, only ſon of the late Charles Vaughan B. eſq.

Much lamented, Mrs. Maſon, of Hertford-ſtreet, May-fair.

In Plumtree-ſtr. Mr. Charles Heydinger.

After a few hours indiſpoſition, Mrs. Cubitt, of Catfield, near Bath.

Mr. Kettle, a braſs-founder, of New Inn paſſage. On his return home the preceding evening from having ſpent the day with a few friends, ſome words aroſe between him and Mr. Scott, a neighbouring bookſeller, about politicks, which cauſed him to drink more than uſual, indeed to ſuch an exceſs as to ſwallow 13 glaſſes of raw brandy; after which he went to bed, and expired in the morning. He had been married to his ſecond wife only four months.

20. In Ranelagh-ſtreet, Pimlico, the wife of Mr. William Mackenzie, one of his Majeſty's footmen.

Aged 84, Mr. Carey, dancing-maſter, and many years maſter of the Blue Coat charity-ſchool at Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Sir William Plomer, knt. alderman of Baſſiſhaw ward, London, to which he was elected Oct. 23, 1772; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1774, and lord mayor 1781.

Aged 75, the Rev. Robert Worgan, of Andover, Hants.

21. In Norfolk-ſtreet, Strand, the Hon. Wm. Biſhop, late preſident of Barbados.

23. At Clapton, aged 67, Wm. Rix, eſq. town-clerk of the city of London. He had filled various offices in the city for upwards of 40 years, 26 of which he had diſcharged the duties of the office of town-clerk with the greateſt credit to himſelf and unimpeachable fidelity to the city.

At Northampton, after a lingering illneſs and a well-ſpent life of near 78 years, Mr. James Sutton, alderman of that corporation.

At Littlebourn, in Kent, in his 70th year, Mr. Thomas Holneſs, a reſpectable gentleman-farmer, and leſſee (as he and his anceſtors have long been on a beneficial leaſe under the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury) of the great tithes of that pariſh, and of the manor of Bramling, in the adjoining pariſh of Ickham.

At Lyme, Dorſet, Mr. Baker Broughton, formerly an eminent clothier, of Shepton-Mallet, near Bath.

24. Mr. Cha. Harford, merch. of Briſtol.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

July HAY-MARKET.

1. Ways and Means—The Review.
2. The Heir-at-Law—Ditto
3. The Priſoner at Large—The Jew and the Doctor—Obi.
4. Lovers' Vows—Obi.
6. The London Hermit—Ditto.
7. The Point of Honour—Ditto.
8. Sighs—Ditto.
9. The Heir-at-Law—Ditto.
10. Falſe and True—Ditto.
11. Lovers' Vows—Ditto.
13. The Road to Ruin—Ditto.
14. The Surrender of Calais—The Review.
15. Ways and Means—Obi.
16. The Heir-at-Law—The Review.
17. The Agreeable Surprize—Fortune's Frolick—Obi.
18. The Surrender of Calais—The Review.
20. The Young Quaker—Obi.
21. Lovers' Vows—The Review.
22. The Road to Ruin—Obi.
23. The Heir-at-Law—Ditto.
24. The Point of Honour—*The Gipſy Prince.*
25. The Jew and the Doctor—Ditto—The Liar—Ditto—Obi. [Review.
27. Fortune's Frolick—Ditto—The Review
28. The Deaf Lover—The Flitch of Bacon—*The Corſair; or, The Italian Nuptials.*
29. The Gipſy Prince—Village Lawyer—
30. Ditto—Deaf Lover—Ditto. [Ditto.

Aug. 1. Sighs—The Corſair.
3. The Surrender of Calais—Ditto.
4. The Gipſy Prince—The Review—Ditto.
5. The Heir-at-Law—The Corſair.
6. The Beggar's Opera—Ditto.
7. Lovers' Vows—Ditto.
8. Falſe and True—Ditto.
10. The London Hermit—Ditto.
11. The Italian Monk—Ditto. [to.
12. The Gipſy Prince—The Review—Ditto.
13. The Road to Ruin—The Corſair.
14. Abroad and at Home—Ditto.
15. The Iron Cheſt—Agreeable Surprize.
17. The Surrender of Calais—The Corſair.
18. The Birth-Day—The Gipſy Prince—The Review.
19. The Young Quaker—The Corſair.
20. Abroad and at Home—The Review.
21. Zorinſki—Ditto.
22. The Heir-at-Law—Peeping Tom.
24. The Red-Croſs Knights—The Agreeable Surprize. [Caſtle of Sorrento.
25. The Spaniſh Barber—Blue Devils—The
26. The Iron Cheſt—The Review.
27. Sighs—The Corſair.
28. The Children in the Wood—The Gipſy Prince—The Review.
29. The Italian Monk—The Corſair.

BILL of MORTALITY, from July 28, to Aug. 25, 1801.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	639	1240	Males	583	1166
Females	601		Females	583	

Whereof have died under two years old 394

Salt, 14s. per buſhel; 3d. ½ per pound.

Peck Loaf 6s. 4d.; 6s. 2d.; 5s. 6d.; 4s. 10d.

Between			Between		
2 and 5	122		50 and 60	91	
5 and 10	57		60 and 70	80	
10 and 20	38		70 and 80	51	
20 and 30	76		80 and 90	30	
30 and 40	97		90 and 100	6	
40 and 50	124				

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending Aug. 15, 1801.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	123	1	57	8	47	10	37	9	45	10
Surrey	125	8	56	0	47	6	35	4	44	0
Hertford	111	0	60	9	45	0	34	9	38	4
Bedford	120	9	73	6	80	0	53	0	41	8
Hunting.	107	11	00	0	50	0	25	4	44	8
Northam.	120	0	00	0	67	0	29	8	55	0
Rutland	100	6	00	0	72	0	38	0	58	0
Leiceſter	114	7	56	8	55	11	31	4	62	7
Notting.	116	10	00	0	60	0	37	6	55	0
Derby	129	4	00	0	00	0	38	6	64	0
Stafford	137	9	00	0	77	4	39	11	71	1
Salop	121	7	87	6	00	0	40	6	00	0
Hereford	130	1	81	0	79	11	43	1	67	2
Worceſt.	134	6	97	8	69	0	41	6	68	1
Warwick	125	11	00	0	74	0	37	3	62	5
Wilts	110	4	00	0	53	6	33	0	63	0
Berks	112	11	00	0	49	9	32	8	51	0
Oxford	122	2	00	0	62	2	33	0	55	0
Bucks	114	8	00	0	57	6	37	0	52	8
Montgo.	115	4	00	0	00	0	38	3	00	0
Brecon	153	9	112	0	96	0	40	0	00	0
Radnor	142	3	00	0	89	3	34	6	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

124	9	76	4	65	10	35	11	56	1

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	107	4	46	6	43	9	31	3	40	3
Kent	112	6	00	0	48	6	32	0	45	3
Suſſex	125	0	00	0	00	0	36	0	00	0
Suffolk	111	0	00	0	33	5	31	1	39	3
Cambrid.	104	2	58	0	00	0	22	2	00	0
Norfolk	109	5	72	0	37	3	28	0	00	0
Lincoln	109	3	71	0	71	3	33	0	00	0
York	123	2	85	4	64	2	30	11	53	6
Durham	126	6	59	6	40	8	41	0	00	0
Northum	125	11	72	0	58	2	38	8	00	0
Cumberl.	143	4	84	4	71	7	47	4	00	0
Weſtmo.	139	5	105	6	83	0	44	11	00	0
Lancaſt.	127	9	00	0	00	0	39	5	00	0
Cheſter	103	8	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Flint	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	131	4	00	0	73	6	38	4	00	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv	120	0	84	0	67	4	36	0	00	0
Merioneth	140	2	00	0	78	0	41	4	00	0
Cardigan	125	5	00	0	82	4	00	0	00	0
Pembrok.	132	10	00	0	83	4	00	0	00	0
Carmart.	140	4	00	0	100	0	00	0	00	0
Glamorg.	126	6	00	0	00	0	38	5	00	0
Glouceſt.	135	9	00	0	92	1	37	11	60	2
Somerſet	134	11	00	0	00	0	34	0	00	0
Monm.	156	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	146	1	00	0	75	11	32	10	00	0
Cornwall	130	10	00	0	77	4	27	10	00	0
Dorſet	131	6	00	0	00	0	32	0	72	0
Hants	126	9	00	0	55	0	33	5	61	9

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	132	4	56	0	39	4	27	4	42	3
2	109	3	55	0	33	5	29	9	39	3
3	109	3	72	0	37	3	28	0	50	1
4	114	6	71	0	68	11	29	3	46	2
5	126	3	65	9	53	10	39	10	56	1
6	141	8	89	7	74	5	46	6	56	1
7	119	9	76	4	65	10	39	5	56	1
8	130	9	84	0	72	2	38	6	56	1

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	133	0	76	4	87	0	38	5	56	1
10	137	5	76	4	92	1	36	7	60	2
11	140	0	76	4	76	11	29	1	56	1
12	128	0	76	4	55	0	32	8	66	10
13	000	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
14	000	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
15	000	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
16	000	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, Aug. 24.

Fine	75s. to 80s.	Middling	00s. to 00s.	Horſe Pollard	21s. od.	to 0s.
Seconds	70s. to 75s.	Fine Pollard	20s. to 22s.	Bran	9s. to	0s. od.
Thirds	00s. to 00s.	Common ditto	17s. to 18s.			

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 74s. 1d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	4l. 0s. to	5l. 0s.	Suſſex Pockets	4l. 0s. to	5l. 5s.	
Ditto Bags	4l. 4s. to	5l. 0s.	Ditto Bags	4l. 0s. to	4l. 8s.	
Farnham Pockets	4l. 0s. to	8l. 0s.	Eſſex Bags	4l. 0s. to	4l. 10s.	

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay	4l. 0s. od.	to	6l. 0s. od.	Aver.	5l.	0s.	od.
Straw	2l. 17s. od.	to	3l. 6s. od.	Aver.	3l.	1s.	6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Aug. 19, 1801, is 46s. 11d ½ per cwt. excluſive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Aug. 24. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 4d. to 5s. od.	Pork	6s. od. to 6s. 8d.
Mutton	5s. od. to 6s. od.	Lamb	5s. od. to 6s. 4d.
Veal	4s. 8d. to 6s. 6d.		

TALLOW, per ſtone of 8lb. 3s. 4d.

COALS. Newcaſtle 43s. od. to 0s. od. Sunderland, 39s. od. to 00s. od.

SOAP, Yellow, 00s.—Mottled, 00s.—Curd, 00s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN AUGUST, 1801.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct Bk Red.	3 per Ct. Confols.	4 per Ct Confol.	5 per Ct Navy.	5 per Ct 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	New Ann.	Old Ann.	Exchq. Bills.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Ct	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Irish Prizes.	Engliſh Prizes	Irish Lott Tickets.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.
28	165¾	59	58	78	92	93	17⅞	5¼	192	3pm.	57¾	58⅜	2	6¼	90	57	85	——	8 o o	15 15 o
29	166¼	58¾	58¼	78½	92½	93¾	18	5⅜	192	3	57⅞	58⅜	2	6½	90	57⅝	85	——	8 o o	15 15 o
30	166¼	59¼	58¼	78¾	92⅞	94	18	5¼	192¼	3	57¾	58¼	1	6¼	90	58	85	——	8 o o	15 15 o
31	166¼	59¼	58¼	78¼	92⅝	94	18	5¼	192¼	3	57¾	59⅛	1	6¼	90	58	85	——	8 o o	15 15 o
1	167	59½	59	79	93	94¼	18	5¼	193	——	——	58¼	2	6½	90	58⅝	85	——	8 o o	15 15 o
2	Sunday																			
3	167	59¾	52⅛	79¼	93⅞	95¼	18⅛	5¼	193¼	——	——	59½	2	7	90¼	58¾	85	——	8 o o	15 15 o
4	167	59⅝	58⅜	79½	94	95⅝	18¼	5¼	193	——	——	59½	2	7¼	90¼	58¾	85	——	8 o o	15 15 o
5	167¼	59¾	59	79½	93¾	95	18¼	5¼	193¼	——	——	——	1	7¼	91	59	85	——	8 o o	15 15 o
6	167	59½	58⅞	79¼	93⅜	94⅞	18⅛	5¼	193½	——	——	——	1	7	91⅛	58⅞	85	——	8 o o	15 15 o
7	167¼	59⅛	58⅛	79¾	94	95	18⅛	5¼	193¼	——	——	——	1	7	91	58¾	85	——	8 o o	15 15 o
8	167	59⅝	59⅛	79¼	93⅜	95¼	18⅛	5¼	195	——	——	——	1	7¼	92	59	85	——	8 o o	15 15 o
9	Sunday																			
10	167	60	59⅜	79¾	94	95½	18⅜	5¼	195	——	——	——	1	7¼	99	59	85	——	8 o o	15 15 o
11	167½	60¼	59½	79⅞	94¼	95⅜	18½	5¼	195½	——	——	——	1	8¼	92	59½	85	——	8 o o	15 15 o
12																				
13	168	61½	60	80⅝	95¼	96⅜	18⅝	5¼	197	——	——	——	1	9	——	59¾	85	——	8 o o	15 15 o
14	168½	60⅜	60⅛	80⅜	95¼	96¼	18⅜	5¼	198	——	——	——	2	9¼	——	59⅞	85	——	8 o o	15 15 o
15	169	61⅛	60½	81⅛	96¼	97¼	18½	5¼	197½	——	——	60⅜	1	9¼	——	60⅛	85	——	8 o o	15 15 o
16	Sunday																			
17	169½	61½	61	81¼	96½	97½	18⅝	5¼	198½	——	60⅜	60⅜	3	10¼	——	60⅜	85	——	8 o o	15 15 o
18	169	61	61⅛	81⅜	96¾	97¾	18⅛	5¼	199	——	60⅝	60⅝	4	9¼	——	60⅞	85	——	8 o o	15 15 o
19	169¼	61⅛	60¾	80¼	96	97	18¼	5⅜	197⅛	6	——	——	4	10¼	——	60¼	85	——	8 o o	15 15 o
20	169	60⅜	60½	80¼	95⅞	96¾	18¼	5⅜	197¼	8	——	——	3	9¼	——	60	85	——	8 o o	15 15 o
21	168¾	60¼	59⅞	80⅛	94⅞	95⅝	18⅛	5⅜	197	6	——	——	3	8¼	——	59¾	85	——	8 o o	15 15 o
22	169	60¼	60⅛	80½	95⅛	96¼	18½	5⅜	——	7	——	——	3	9¼	——	59¼	85	——	8 o o	15 15 o
23	Sunday																			
24	169	60¼	59¼	80⅛	95⅛	96	18⅛	5⅜	——	6	——	——	3	8½	——	59½	86	——	8 o o	15 18 o
25	169	60¼	59½	80¼	94⅞	95⅞	18¼	5⅜	——	7	——	——	3	8	——	59	86	——	8 o o	15 18 o
26	169¼	60¼	59⅜	80¼	95	96	18¼	5⅜	——	——	——	——	——	9	——	——	86	——	——	15 18 o
27	169¼	60¼	60	80¼	95½	96¼	18¼	5⅜	——	——	——	——	——	10¼	——	——	85	——	8 o o	15 18 o

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